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KARPOV PROPOSES DEFINING 'PERMITTED RESEARCH'

LD261045 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0943 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 26 Nov (TASS) -- Reykjavik opened up a unique opportunity to enter the 21st century without the strategic offensive weapons possessed by the USSR and the United States and possibly to achieve the total elimination of nuclear weapons on earth by that start of the century. The door that had been pushed open by the efforts of the Soviet Union for a nuclear free world was closed by the efforts of Washington and the main lever by which these efforts were brought to bear was the SDI program. This was stated by Viktor Karpov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Directorate on the Problems of Arms Limitation and Disarmament and head of the Soviet delegation in Geneva at the Soviet-U.S. talks today at a press conference held here.

Right now, said Viktor Karpov, the U.S. Administration is trying to portray the Strategic Defense Initiative as completely compatible with the ABM Treaty. Arguments that SDI is in accordance with the ABM treaty bans the creation [sozdaniye], testing [ispytaniya], and deployment [raz ertyvaniey] of ABM systems or their space based components regardless of whether these systems or their components are based on those physical principles that existed at the time when the treaty was concluded in 1972 or on new physical principles.

We consistently come out in favor of the ABM Treaty being observed completely and in the form in which it was ratified. We are against the introduction into it of any changes or corrections, the representative of the USSR Foreign Ministry emphasized.

It might be possible to define more precisely the general understanding of the limit of permitted research so that no misunderstanding or possible suspicions may arise concerning the observance of the treaty. There is a precedent here. In the seventies, within the framework of the Political Consultative Commission, a common Soviet-U.S. understanding of the term "tested for ABM purposes," used in the ABM Treaty, was agreed and recorded. This agreement was advanced on the initiative of the United States, and the Soviet Union went along with it. We are now proposing to act similarly with regard to another question -- the understanding of "permitted research" in the field of ABM space systems, which will not require any changes at all in the treaty and can be fully implemented within its framework.

However, the head of the Soviet delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks said in conclusion, the momentum [inertsiya] of the SDI program is obviously so great in the United States that the U.S. side, under various pretexts, avoids this work, which in our opinion, given the businesslike and constructive approach of both sides to the solution of this question, would open the possibility for progress not only on the questions of observation of the ABM Treaty, but also would, on this basis, give a chance to implement the mutual understanding on liquidation of strategic offensive weapons and nuclear disarmament that was achieved at Reykjavik.

AKHROMEYEV DISCUSSES SEPARATE EUROMISSILE ACCORD

AU260820 Paris AFP in English 0806 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 26 (AFP) -- Marshal Sergey Akhromeyev, Soviet deputy defence minister and chief-of-staff of the Red Army, said here Wednesday in a magazine interview that a separate agreement on short-range nuclear arms in Europe "is not impossible".

The marshal, interviewed by the West German weekly STERN, included in this category missiles with a range of 1,000 kms (600 miles) and tactical combat aircraft. But he stressed the links laid down by the Soviet Union between the three main disarmament issues -- strategic arms, medium range missiles and space weapons. This excluded all compromise over Soviet Euromissiles proposals put forward at the Reagan-Gorbachev summit in Reykjavik as long as Washington remained intransigent over its Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), described by Marshal Akhromeyev as "an ofensive arm."

He pointed out that the Soviet Union waas "capable of perfecting excellent counter-measures at less cost than SDI" which "would be of no use to the United States." He gave a broad hint that the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests, which ends January 1, 1987, would not be renewed.

TALKS WITH U.S. ON NUCLEAR TESTS END IN GENEVA

LD251607 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Geneva November 25 TASS -- The third round of the talks between the USSR and the United States on issues on ending nuclear tests ended here today. The Soviet delegation is led by Andranik Petrosyants, chairman of the USSR State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy .

'No Tangible Results'

LD251524 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] At a news conference here in Moscow a spokesman for the Soviet Foreign Ministry has said that another round of talks in Geneva on banning nuclear tests has brought no tangible results. He said the Soviet delegation had suggested a concrete plan for a general and comprehensive ban on nuclear explosions. The American delegation however would not discuss this. It was willing to discuss only nuclear weapons test reductions.

U.S. CHEMICAL MODERNIZATION BLOCKING AGREEMENT

LD252012 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- TASS Political Observer Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Pentagon is going to spend 12.4 billion dollars in the coming years on chemical weapons. The American weekly DEFENSE NEWS which reported it on Monday specified where exactly the money would go.

Thus, 8 billion dollars will be allocated for equipping Army units with all that is necessary for combat operations with the use of chemical weapons. 2.5 billion dollars will be spent on the purchasing of new types of chemical weapons, including binary ones.

The weeekly DEFENSE NEWS deals with military issues, and the information that it gives shows the striving of the Pentagon to modernize and build up U.S. chemical arsenals. This striving is even more alarming today, because a regular round of talks on the banning of chemical weapons that started in Geneva within the framework of the disarmament conference could bring them to a concluding stage.

The USSR comes out for the complete elimination of chemical weapons and the industrial basis for their production as soon as possible, which was reaffirmed in the large-scale disarmament program put forward by the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on January 15. Late the USSR took steps specifying provisions of the program that refer to chemical weapons. The USSR which strives for the early banning and scrapping of these mass destruction weapons attaches much importance to the creation of an effective and reliable verification system.

On November 24 the Soviet delegation put forward at the Geneva conference new proposals on measures for preventing the production of chemical weapons in the commercial industry. This is one of the most important problems on which accord has not been achieved so far at the talks on drawing up an international convention. Soviet proposals are of a compromise nature. They take into account the ideas expressed earlier by some other participants in the talks. Thus, they open up the way to the early coordination of all the provisions of the convention and its further signing.

However, this way is being blocked by Washington's striving to modernize its chemical arsenals. In this context it is difficult to understand some of the statements made in the West and obviously encouraged by Washington to the effect that before scrapping nuclear weapons it is necessary to clarify the situation with chemical and conventional weapons. Soviet proposls on this package of problems have been put on the negotiating table. It is for Washington and its NATO allies to respond to them.

UN BODY FAVORS DISARMAMENT-DEVELOPMENT MEETING

LD171558 Moscow TASS in English 1547 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] New York November 17 TASS -- The First Committee of the U.N. General Assembly today recommended that an international conference on relationship between disarmament and development be held at the United Nations Headquarters on August 24-September 11, 1987.

This conference had to be convened, in keeping with the U.N. General Assembly decision, in Paris last summer. However, the United States and its closest partners thwarted the meeting in the capital of France.

CEMA COOPERATION CONFERENCE COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED

PM251213 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Nov 86 p3

["Communique on the International Conference 'New Tasks and Problems of Cooperation Between CEMA Countries in the Light of Fraternal Party Congress Decisions'" -- SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA headline]

[Text] The international conference "New Tasks and Problems of Cooperation Between CEMA Countries in Light of the Fraternal Party Congress Decisions" was held in Moscow on 19 November 1986.

The conference, organized by the International Institute of Economic Problems of the World Socialist System, the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, and the "World Socialist System" Problem Commission for Multilateral Cooperation Between the Academies of Sciences of Socialist Countries, discussed topical problems relating to the intensification of the socialist community countries' economies on the basis of speeding up scientific and technical progress; questions of further improving international socialist production relations; and the prospects of coordinated interaction between the CEMA countries in resolving major national economic problems in the light of the CEMA economic summit conference directives.

An important place at the international conference was given to the discussion of questions concerning the implementation of the CEMA Integrated Program for Scientific and Technical Progress and its role in the development of the international socialist division of labor. The conference participants devoted considerable attention to the analysis and generalization of the collective experience in socialist building accumulated by the CEMA countries while making the transition to a new type of socialist expanded reproduction and improving the economic mechanism. They also discussed certain topical problems connected with the state and prospects of developing relations between CEMA countries and third countries.

The international conference proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and scientific questing and demonstrated the striving of CEMA scientists to increase their creative contribution to resolving the topical problems of improving and developing all-round economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CEMA countries and to fulfilling the tasks stemming from the results of the discussion at the working meeting of the CEMA countries' fraternal party leaders (November 1986) on the questions of further intensifying relations in the economic area and using new, more progressive forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation in the interests of speeding up the fraternal countries' socioeconomic development and improving the wellbeing of their peoples.

BLOC SCIENTISTS DISCUSS FAR EAST ISSUES

PM241641 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conference Opened"]

[Text] International relations and topical problems of ensuring peace and security in the Far East -- this is the theme of an international scientific conference that opened in Moscow 18 November. Taking part are scientists and staffers of relevant organizations from Bulgaria, Hungary, Romania, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, and the CSSR, representatives of a number of USSR Academy of Sciences institutes, and Leningrad, Kiev, Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Tashkent, Dushanbe, and Alma-Ata scientific research centers.

The opening ceremony was attended by I.I. Kovalenko, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, and M.S. Kapitsa, USSR deputy foreign minister.

ROMANIAN REFERENDUM APPROVES CUT IN ARMS BUDGET

LD251936 Moscow TASS in English 1920 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Bucharest November 25 TASS -- A referendum, held in the Socialist Republic of Romania on November 23, approved the initiative for reducing by five per cent Romania's armaments, troops and military spending.

At the conference of the Political Consultative Committee in Budapest on June 10-11, 1986 the member states of the Warsaw Treaty Organisation are known to have proposed drastic mutual cutbacks in the armed forces and armaments of the military-political alliances confronting each other in Europe.

These proposals, once realized, would cut the two alliances' land forces and tactical strike aviation by approximately 25 per cent as against the current level, that is by half a million people on either side. The reductions would be accompanied with the respective drop in the states' military spending.

The United States and its NATO allies have failed to respond to this initiative so far, as well as to the proposal that contacts be established between the working groups of the two military-political alliances to consider in detail the issues of the mutual reduction of the armed forces and armaments in Central Europe.

PACT DEFENSE MINISTERS COMMITTEE TO MEET IN DEC

LD251731 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- A meeting of the Defense Ministers' Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states has been scheduled to be held in Warsaw, the capital of the Polish People's Republic, in the first half of December of 1986.

12TH WFDY ASSEMBLY OPENS IN BUDAPEST 23 NOV

LD232345 Moscow TASS in English 2117 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Budapest November 23 TASS -- The 12th Assembly of the World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY) opened in the Hungarian capital today.

Taking part in its work are delegates from more than 120 countries and representatives of several international and regional youth organizations.

The participants in the international youth forum will discuss major questions of campaigning for peace, invigorating anti-imperialist struggle and upholding youth rights.

A general political debate has begun at the assembly under the motto "Together for peace, for a world without nuclear arms, for the peoples' right to freedom and independence."

FOREIGN MINISTRY BRIEFS PRESS ON ISSUES

Gorbachev Trip, Disarmament

LD251617 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, November 25 TASS -- The character and scope of the official friendly visit to India by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev reflects the facts that relations with India hold a priority place in the Soviet Union's foreign policy, said First Deputy Head of the Information Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry Boris Pyadyshev. He spoke today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry. Relations between the USSR and India set an example of peaceful coexistence of states with different social and economic systems. Soviet-Indian friendship and cooperation are a factor of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world, he said.

Touching upon an official friendly visit to the USSR by Benin's president Mathieu Kerekou the visit that is drawing to a close, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said: "We are satisfied with how the USSR-Benin talks have passed and, above all, with the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and the leader of Benin. The Soviet Union attaches special importance to the development of its relations with African countries that took the road of progressive development. We are brought closer to those countries by the community of views on the processes taking place in today's world".

In connection with a regular round of the talks of the USSR and U.S. delegations on banning nuclear tests that is concluding today in Geneva, Boris Pyadyshev said that the Soviet delegation had suggested to embark without delay on full-scale talks which should lead to a complete ban on nuclear explosions. Regrettably, it must be noted that the U.S. delegation had no constructive programme. The USA would like to conduct talks only on the limitation of nuclear tests, not on their ending. As to the Soviet Union, it viewed and views complete ending and banning of nuclear testing as an important political step toward nuclear disarmament and will be exerting every effort for this purpose.

U.S. Arms to Iran

LD251804 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, November 25 TASS -- Boris Pyadyshev, deputy head of the Information Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said that the fact that President Reagan had personally sanctioned the deliveries of modern armaments to Iran had exposed the U.S. intention to go on with its policy aimed at putting the Persian Gulf area under its control to the detriment of Arab nations.

The assurances of the Reagan administration to the effect that it seeks to put an end to the confrontation in the Middle East and to work for a political settlement there is nothing but empty talk. In fact, the double-dealing of the White House around the Iranian-Iraqi conflict heightens even further the tension in the region.

The latest developments showed once again that the U.S. was not a reliable international partner, that each of its statements required thorough verification, first of all with deeds. As for the Soviet Union, Boris Pyadyshev continued, the purpose of the principled policy of the USSR is the termination of hostilities between Iran and Iraq.

The U.S. Administration is being denounced today both for its arms deliveries to Iran and for other even more serious things, primarily for the turning down of concrete agreements in Reykjavik, for the refusal to take concrete steps for achieving real disarmament. In this connection the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that Washington could take today major risky actions with the aim to distract the attention of world public opinion from the scandal with the arms deliveries to Iran.

CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER HUMAN RIGHTS 'VIOLATIONS'

LD252114 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Viktor Mikheyev report]

[Text] The participants in the Vienna meeting have been discussing the fulfillment by states of the positions of the Helsinki Final Act. Our correspondent Viktor Mikheyev reports from the capital of Austria:

[Mikheyev] At the last session of the auxiliary working grouped of the Vienna meeting the Soviet side drew attention to te fact that in certain countries of the West there is no equality of people before the law. For example, in England the lower classes of citizens are deprived of the civil rights the upper classes have and which all people in civilized society should have. It was stated at the Vienna meeting that in the United States there are approximately 3 million people deprived of both the right and the opportunity of having even a roof over their heads. Presently, 40,000 people are living on the streets of London.

In England and in certain other Western countries people do not have the right to the mandatory guarantee of accomodation, as is the case in the USSR or the other socialist countries. In London in the winter, people die from cold on the streets. Delegations from socialist countries of the exploitation of child labor and the persecution of people for their democratic convictions, right up to the execution of those who demand observance of the Helsinki accords.

The delegates from the socialist countries have expressed the hope that the representatives of the NATO countries will inform their governments of the concern at the Vienna meeting over the violation of human rights and basic concerns in England and other Western countries.

PRAVDA'S AVERCHENKO REVIEWS INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM251421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[Boris Averchenko "International Review"]

[Text] Taking the Route of Creation [subhead]

This week's sixth USSR Supreme Soviet Session, 11th convocation, which examined very important questions of the Soviet state's further development, was a significant event both in our country's domestic life and on an international plane. The decisions it adopted reflected the consistency of the Communist Party's Leninist course aimed at accelerating socioeconomic development on the basis of mastering the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution and maximally revealing the potential of the socialist system.

The session showed that the process of our society's all-around restructuring is gathering momentum, and the program guidelines of the 27th CPSU Congress are being embodied in practical deeds. The USSR's dynamic development has always attracted the interested attention of our friends. Our political and ideological antipodes also keep a close watch on the life of Soviet people. Some of them do so with concern and even fear lest the reserves and advantages enshrined in socialism are revealed and exert their influence still more quickly. Others do so in their search for "food" to maintain anticommunist propaganda that is deficient in arguments. These latter are not averse now, in particular, to kicking up a song and dance over the new law on individual labor activity. Look, they say, the USSR is clutching at "private initiative." And it never occurs to the misinformers that they are just showing off their ignorance. For individual labor activity has never been, as it were, a bedfellow of "private enterprise," which is based on exploitation of another person's hired labor. And it is generally time the anti-Soviets realized that the Soviet parliament's laws serve just one aim -- the good of the people and the strengthening of the socialist society of freedom and peace.

Evidence of this is provided by the State Plan for Economic and Social Development and the State Budget of the USSR for 1987 approved by the supreme organ of Soviet power. At the same time, this confirms once again the socialist society's peaceful creative character. As observers rightly point out in the progressive press, our plans can only be realized given lasting peace on earth. Incidentally, something else is also true: The more efficiently we work and the quicker and better we implement our plans, the stronger are our revolutionary gains and the more reliable the obstacle to the nuclear threat.

Socialism was born to create, and its ideal is a world without weapons. Our position is immutable -- equitable dialogue and cooperation. The Soviet Union has opposed and is opposed to the senseless waste of colossal human, material, and financial resources on the arms race. It has proposed and now proposes embarking on the path of real disarmament -- which would make it possible to release multimillion sums and channel them toward creative purposes. However, as the Reykjavik meeting and the U.S. Administration's subsequent steps have shown, the ringleaders of American imperialism have not abandoned their age-old dream of achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union. But these are empty illusions. They are fated never to come true. While the imperialist threat exists, the Soviet Armed Forces will receive as much funding as they need to maintain the country's reliable defense ability. And our State Budget provides for the necessary defense appropriations for next year, 1987. Their proportion of total spending is being maintained at this year's level -- 4.6 percent.

The USSR Supreme Soviet appeal "To Parliaments and Peoples of the World" is eliciting a broad response on all the planet's continents. Pointing to the Soviet Union's desire to resolutely improve international affairs and to the importance of its proposed radical measures for nuclear disarmament, news media of very different political trends point out that these measures constitute a unified package in which we see a balance of interests and concessions, a balance of the removal of mutual anxieties, and an interdependence of security interests.

Many commentators point to the fact that today, at an extremely crucial and, perhaps, decisive moment in human history, it is precisely the Land of the Soviets -- which proclaimed "Peace to the Peoples!" more than 69 years ago, on the first day of its birth -- that is once again appealing for resolute support for a practical transition to the building of a nuclear-free world and to the creation of security that it equal for all states. It calls all peoples to action.

The official friendly visit M.S. Gorbachev will soon make to India will undoubtedly make a weighty contribution to implementing the peace-loving Leninist policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Unanimously approving our party's foreign policy activity, Soviet people support the policy of further developing good relations between the two countries. The public of India is also awaiting the Soviet leader's visit with great interest, believing that it will serve the common cause of strengthening and broadening cooperation between the two friendly peoples. The upcoming summit, international observers point out, will be of great significance for ensuring peace and security in the Asia and Pacific region and removing the threat of nuclear war on the planet.

Strong in Unity [subhead]

Despite complex foreign economic conditions, various discriminatory actions by the West, and, chiefly, the tense international situation, the CEMA countries are continuing to increase production and strengthen the scientific and technical potential. Although their economic growth rates have fallen somewhat, over the past 5 years they have, on the whole, been 50 percent higher than in the capitalist world. Much has also been done in the social sphere to enhance the working people's material well-being, improve their working and living conditions, and develop culture and health care. The picture is quite different in capitalist countries, where unemployment is continuing to grow, and social programs are being cut.

Bourgeois propagandists and opponents of socialism try their utmost to belittle the community countries' achievements and use various fabrications and slander to sow mistrust of the new social system among the people's masses. They make up cock-and-bull stories about insurmountable difficulties that have arisen in the CEMA countries' development and try to drive wedges into their ranks and to upset their cohesion and cooperation. However, no one will succeed in refuting the inalterable facts -- this year, as previously, the fraternal countries are systematically implementing the outlined plans. They have begun the 5-year plan cofidently, are developing the economy dynamically, and are ensuring a rise in the population's living standards. For all the diversity of conditions, potentials, and traditions that distinguish the socialist states, their plans contain much that is common and interconnected. They have one chief task today -- to accelerate socioeconomic development on the basis of intensifying production and cardinally enhancing its efficiency.

Life in the fraternal countries moves to a single rhythm and is full of impassioned creative labor. Czechoslovak statisticians report that the republic's industry overfilfilled the plan for the first 10 months of the year by ensuring an overall increase in output of 3.1 percent. [paragraph continues]

This year proved unkind for rural workers, but they managed to harvest an average of 42.8 quintals of grain per hectare. Meat and milk purchases increased. The GDR economy is developing confidently. The national income and the volume of industrial output increased 4.3 percent during the first three quarters of this year. Farmers also worked well. The average yield for grain crops stood at 46.3 quintals per hectare this year.

The Bulgarian national economy is advancing. The increase in industrial production during the past three quarters stood at 5.4 percent compared with the same period last year, while production of net output increased 8.1 percent. The economy of people's Poland is increasing its pace, overcoming the consequences of the crisis. During the past 10 months production of industrial output increased 4.5 percent compared with the corresponding period last year. On the domestic market various commodities were sold to the tune of 22.5 percent more than during the same period in 1985. Further growth in production of industrial and agricultural products and the development of science and culture have marked the past months in Hungary, Romania, Mongolia, and other community states.

Of course, upward movement is not free of difficulties, omissions, and shortcomings. But socialism's creative potential is such that it enables obstacles to be quickly overcome and the most complex tasks to be resolved.

Following the behest of the great Lenin, who noted the tremendous importance of unity and the closest cooperation among the peoples who have embarked on the path of socialism, the fraternal countries' communist and workers' parties show constant concern to deepen all-round ties. The attention of the broad world public was drawn recently to the working meeting in Moscow of leaders of the socialist CEMA countries' fraternal parties. Friendly top-level contacts and the collective, comradely examination of urgent questions of domestic and international policy in our community long ago became a good tradition. But now that the socialist community has entered a new stage of development and is faced with complex new tasks, the fraternal countries' cooperation must naturally be raised to a higher level.

The community states' working people greeted with satisfaction the results of the Moscow working meeting, which are of great significance for the fraternal countries' progress and for broadening their ties in all spheres. Special attention is devoted here to questions of further deepening economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, to the development of integration processes, the utilization of new, progressive forms of economic ties, and the exchange of progressive experience.

The implementation of the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries' Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 is being expanded. The solving of a number of major problems in the course of coordinating the plans for 1986-1990 has been a significant result of these countries' joint activity recently, as was pointed out at the recent 42d meeting of the CEMA session in Bucharest.

But life does not stand still. It advances new tasks and problems which await their solution, including top-level principled accords. Much still has to be done, for example, to strengthen the dynamics of mutual trade exchange, to improve the quality of products going for export, to go over to profound specialization and collaboration, and in the development of nuclear power. Many other questions also arise that require regular collective discussion and the elaboration of joint measures.

The fraternal states' cohesion and unity and the all possible broadening of their international cooperation are a vital necessity and a very important condition for the successful advance of each country and of the community as a whole, for strengthening socialism's might, and for increasing its prestige and influence in the world.

Stoking Again...[subhead]

This week the world public has followed with concern the events in Central America, where Washington has mounted a new campaign of threats and provocations against Nicaragua. Disregarding the peoples' will and contrary to the elementary norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter, the United States is stepping up open interference in the affairs of that sovereign, independent country.

U.S. President R. Reagan recently signed a law on funding counterrevolutionary mercenary gangs and granting them various kinds of arms. But even this seems too little to the Washington rulers. Reports have appeared in the press that training of Somocista cutthroats has begun on U.S. territory under the guidance of American instructors. What is more, it is, in point of fact, envisaged that U.S. military personnel will participate directly in the actions of mercenary gangs.

Washington does not conceal its intentions toward Nicaragua, setting itself the aim of overthrowing its legitimate government and liquidating the gains of the Sandinista revolution. The provocative U.S. actions represent an open challenge to international law and order. As is known, the International Court has demanded an end to encroachments on Nicaragua's sovereignty and independence. However, the U.S. Administration has disregarded this. it has also ignored Security Council decisions and a UN General Assembly resolution, as well as the nonaligned movement's clearly expressed position. The White House systematically torpedoes the constructive proposals and efforts of the Contadora Group and its support group to achieve a mutually acceptable political settlement in Central America.

Meanwhile, counterrevolutionary groupings are making intensive preparations to extend their criminal actions. They are seeking to secure more quickly the U.S. aid allocated to them to the tune of 100 million dollars. This will make it possible to increase the bandit formations' numerical strength by 250 percent, declared A. Robelo, one of the leaders of the (ONS) [?UNO], the insurgents' organization most closely linked with the CIA. And then, he insolently held forth, we must carry out operations that "will show the Nicaraguan people the possibility of victory...by shooting down helicopters, establishing control over the roads, capturing important cities, and making strikes..."

Actively encouraging and supporting the rebels, the U.S. leaders resort to the hackneyed fabrication about the supposedly "increasing Soviet military presence" in Nicaragua in order to cover up their interventionist actions, as has already happened many times.

In its statement published at the beginning of this week the Soviet Government resolutely rejected such totally groundless allegations and demanded an end to criminal preparations directed against the Nicaraguan people. It urged the United States to show restraint, realism, and responsibility. The Soviet Union once again confirms its firm solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's righteous cause and its readiness to continue giving them assistance and support in the struggle for their freedom and independence.

The statement by the government of the Land of the Soviets, which always sides with with progressive, democratic states, meets with broad international public approval.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS SURFACE IN IRAN ARMS DEAL

Meese Press Conference Cited

LD252258 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1848 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 25 Nov (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports: President Reagan today announced the resignation of John Poindexter, his aide for National Security Affairs (NSC), and the dismissal of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, a high-ranking NSC staff official. Reagan also announced the formation of a special commission to investigate "the role and methods of work of NSC staff in carrying out foreign policies and policies in the field of national security."

At a press conference held at the White House, Attorney General Edwin Meese said that his department would investigate the activities of Lt Col North, who was directly in charge of the arms shipments to Iran and who allegedly used methods that were not coordinated with the President and the NSC leadership. In particular, North, according to Meese, was channelling "a part" of the money obtained from the arms sales to Iran "to forces in Central America," that is, to anti-Nicaraguan contras. According to THE WASHINGTON POST, the value of the American arms sold to Iran is estimated at $150-250 million.

By its maneuvering, the administration hopes to calm the scandal over the secret shipments of U.S. weapons to Iran. The latter were carried out on direct instructions from the White House and were implemented by the Central Intelligence Agency under the leadership of the NSC staff, ignoring Congress and U.S. law.

The adventurist "secret initiative" of the White House toward Iran, developed and realized in close cooperation with Israel and directed at rekindling the Iran-Iraq war, caused profound dissatisfaction in many countries, including those in the Middle East. It has also led to a deep split within the administration and Congress. Disapproval of this NSC "initiative" was expressed even by high-ranking officials of the State Department; it was criticized by many members of the House of Representatives and senators, because it was too revealing in showing to the whole world the double-dealing nature of U.S. policies on the Middle East, which, as is believed here, caused irreparable damage to the prestige of the United States and led to the complete loss of credibility in the President's policies.

As observers note, "the secret initiative," in accordance with which the United States, together with Israel, shipped arms to Iran in violation of the self-imposed embargo on the export of arms to this country, has shown in an extremely convincing way that the underlying "principle" of Washington's policies is to say one thing and to do another. The fact that the United Stages is intending to pursue this principle even further is proved by the fact that the Iranian operation, ratified by President Reagan on 17 January, has not been canceled and remains in force.

Arms Sent Through Lajes

LD252336 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 2100 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] According to Angra do Heroismo television in the Azores, U.S. arms shipments to Iran were sent secretly through the Lajes airbase. DC-8 aircraft based at Lajes carried arms to Iran in July. It is significant that the spokesman for the U.S. military command at Lajes did not absolutely deny the report carried by regional television.

Lajes base is thus (?justifying) the great attention devoted to it by Washington. It is being urgently modernized and constantly inspected by high-ranking Pentagon officers. It was recently visited by Air Force Secretary Edward Aldridge who once again stressed the paramount significance of the base for U.S. strategic interests. This is why the Pentagon assigns Lajes the role of a staging point for strategic nuclear weapons and the Rapid Deployment Force, lately, as reported by Azorean regional television, for the secret shipment of arms to Iran.

The Portuguese democratic press says that the United States is master in the Azores in the same way that it is master in its own home. The Lisbon government has no say on what type of weapons are shipped by the United States through the Azores, nor on their destination. All the military operations are carried out by the United States under the utmost secrecy.

But, as the saying goes, truth will win out: The world has learned about Washington's secret dealings with Iran and the Portuguese have learned the use to which Lajes base is being put.

Crowe Denies Participation

LD252149 Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Washington November 25 TASS -- Admiral William Crowe, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has stated that neither he, nor his officers took part in the discussion of arms deliveries to Iran. Speaking at hearings in the House Committee on Armed Services, he emphasized that he had not even been informed of the preparation of that operation. Admiral Crowe said that he had learned quite by chance recently that the U.S. was selling arms to Iran.

COMMENTARIES CONDEMNING IRAN ARMS SALES CONTINUE

Kornilov: U.S. 'Double-Dealing'

LD251600 Moscow TASS in English 1533 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS -- Follows commentary by Yuriy Kornilov, a TASS news analyst:

The row mounting in Washington around the Iranian adventure, which the London TIMES describes as Reagan's biggest blunder after he came to power, and the French television company Antenne-2 -- as a "serious crisis of the White House" has once again demonstrated for the whole world to see the adventurism of the foreign policy pursued by the U.S. Administration, the double-dealing of the United States in the international arena.

They in Washington are having recourse to all sorts of manoeuvres in an attempt to hush up the scandal, to bring down the mounting wave of public indignation and stabilize the situation, which, as the CBS television company said, may result in an explosion. The campaign includes "emergency" press conferences, at which black is shamelessly described as white, and vice versa, feverish attempts to find "scapegoats" for putting the blame on them for the fiasco. Yet all is in vain. As follows from the returns of public opinion polls, more than 80 per cent of the Americans have no trust in the White House.

There is a strong impression in Tokyo that the Americans have betrayed Japan, since only two years ago Washington made the Nakasone cabinet give up the sale to Iran of even spares to motor launches under the pretext that they could be used in landing boats, the Japanese SANKEI SHIMBUN said today.

Yet, as has been established now, it was practically at the same time that Teheran received from the USA big batches of weapons through secret channels. The credibility gap at home and abroad -- this is the outcome of the "Irangate" for those who planned and carried it out.

It follows from the course of international developments that Washington's most cunning propaganda pirouettes inevitably end in a lamentable fiasco, that the lies spread by it are exposed sooner or later and then burst like a soap bubble. "Irangate" or "the Iranian fiasco", as BBC described it, is fresh proof of the fact that nothing is secret that sooner or later shall not be made manifest. It has most explicitly demonstrated that duplicity, lies and adventurism are not the kind of tools by which one can secure dividends in foreign policy. Will those who use these tools draw lessons from what happened: Judging by the latest statement by the U.S. President, who claims that the Iranian operation was no "blunder", this is hardly likely...

Zholkver Cites Public Opinion

LD252051 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1721 GMT 25 Nov 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Surgfuchev; Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The scandal in connection with the revelation of U.S. weapons supplies to Iran continues in Washington. I will ask our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver to talk about this in greater detail:

[Zholkver] I will note, above all, that recently, President Reagan himself, speaking to press conferences and on television, three times attempted -- as U.S. journalists say -- to put out the flame of the scandal that has seized the White House. As THE WASHINGTON POST writes, however, the President's statements were inconsistent, contradictory, and unconvincing. In fact, the President's assurances that supplies of U.S. arms to Iran were allegedly insignificant burst like soap bubbles. NEWSWEEK magazine assesses the cost of these supplies from the United States alone at $50 million. After all, as it is turning out, the arms were sent not just from arsenals in the United States, but also from U.S. military warehouses in other countries: in Israel, Italy, Portugal, and Great Britain. The same NEWSWEEK reports the sum total as $100 million. Incidentally, reports appeared that the U.S. arms were destined not just for Iran itself, but, so to speak, in transit to the Afghan dushmans.

Who was the initiator of all this, as we can see, vast operation? Now, as the U.S. television company NBC points out, the President's closest aides, worry about their reputation, are pushing responsibility on to each other. As still the same NEWSWEEK writes, however, it is increasingly being determined that the central role was played by the CIA. Incidentally, even other U.S. press organs admit that the CIA has by no means been active toward Iran just this year, but for quite a long time. It does not limit itself just by organizing the arms supplies. For instance, it handed to the Iranian secret police data about activists of the party of the people, who were then thrown into jail and executed.

True, CIA chief Casey is now attempting to cover the tracks of the actions of his agency with increasing intensity. As a CBS correspondent at the U.S. Congress has reported, Casey is running from one Congress house to another attempting to preserve trust in the administration. It seems that he did not succeed. Indeed, U.S. congressmen subject the scandalous action of the administration to increasingly sharp criticism. As the latest opinion polls show, the majority of the U.S. population -- according to some data more than 80 percent -- feels that the President and his closest entourage are simply lying.

Here the matter does not at all concern just the Iranian scandal. Many observers now remind that in the White House -- mildly speaking -- they did not speak the truth at the time when the CIA was mining the Nicaraguan harbors and when the U.S. troops were landing at Grenada, and most recently when they were distorting and continue to distort the course and outcome of the meeting in Reykjavik.

One cannot but recall the words of a former White House master. It is possible to deceive some of the nation for a time. But it is impossible to deceive the entire nation all the time.

'Subversive Operations' Cited

PM260955 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Nov 86 p 3

[TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov dispatch: "The Facts Exposed"]

[Text] During its 6 years in office the Reagan administration has approved at least 50 extensive secret subversive operations against various states and national liberation movements. This is reported by the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER, citing "sources in the administration and the U.S. Congress." According to the newspaper, their objective was to "influence the course of events with the aid of military actions, propaganda, and financial payments to political movements and individuals."

There is practically no region where the Washington authorities have not been involved in subversive activity. As early as March 1981 -- that is, within 2 months of coming to power -- the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER reports, President Reagan approved a plan for supporting opposition forces in Iran which were attempting to overthrow the country's leadership headed by Ayatollah Khomeyni. Under this plan the CIA was to deliver weapons and other military supplies to Iranian antigovernment groups' bases in Turkey, Egypt, and France. Subversive objectives were also pursued by the secret deliveries of American arms to Iran, which President Reagan was compelled to admit a few days ago.

It is Central America, however, which has been and remains the object of special attention from the American special services. Here the undeclared war against Nicaragua is only "the tip of the iceberg." [paragraph continues]

Thus, for example, in March 1981 Reagan approved a plan prepared by the CIA for conducting aerial reconnaissance in El Salvador with the aim of determining the location of armed detachments of patriots and coordinating the Salvadoran butchers' actions.

Africa has also become an arena of active subversive CIA operations during the years that the Reagan administration has been in power. In 1981, the PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER points out, the Langley bosses allocated $10 million for the overthrow of the Transitional National Unity Government in Chad. Their efforts were not in vain. Last year, using arms and money provided by the CIA, the Habre grouping was able to seize power in Ndjamena and establish a proimperialist regime in the country.

In violation of U.S. laws, Americans themselves have also been the victims of secret operations by the CIA and other special services. Thus for 3 years, the newspaper notes, the U.S. National Security Council carried out within the framework of the "democracy and public diplomacy program" a secret operation to "influence" the country's mass media to get them to present events in Central America in a light beneficial to the administration.

Pogodin: 'Double Standards'

LD252036 Moscow World Service in English 1410 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Developments continue to mount in Washington over the exposure of secret arms deliveries to Iran. More from our commentator Aleksandr Pogodin. This is what he writes:

Big political scandals are commonplace for the United States though the scale of the current one makes it special. Calls can be heard in Washington for the replacement of top-ranking Administration officials and some people even include the President himself among the officials to be replaced. Of course, this cannot fail to produce a wide interest, though in the long run this is a strictly internal matter for the United States itself. I would like to draw your attention to some aspects of the current scandal that have international implications.

To begin with, it is clear that the United States Administration has simply lied for a long time. Its practical deeds ran counter to the officially proclaimed line. There is a pertinent question: how do official commitments of Washington tally in general with its real actions? Where is the guarantee that deliberate deception will not happen again and again? For this is not the first time such a scandal has flared up. Furthermore, this is an obvious practice of double standards of Washington on the issue of terrorism. Having accused Iran of encouraging terrorism -- and I will not go into how well founded these accusations were -- the United States Administration was regularly supplying Iran with large consignments of arms. Having (?boldly) announced that Libya was a terrorist nation the United States bombed defenseless cities in that country.

It is also interesting how Washington is trying to justify its actions. Assurances are made there now that the arms supplies for Iran should have helped forces in that country that sympathize with the United States and in this way bring about changes in Iran's policy. In other words, these are obviously subversive actions against a sovereign nation, actions that defy international law.

Objectives 'Anti-Soviet'

PM251419 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 26 Nov 86 p 9

[Igor Belyayev "Observer's Opinion": "Iranian Gambit"]

[Text] I am convinced that this chess term is appropriate when analyzing the new U.S. political game which began 18 months in Iran. The first moves have already been made. President Reagan has given the "OK" for deliveries of U.S. arms and for R. McFarlane to conduct talks with Iranian representatives in Tehran prompted by strategic considerations. Iran is a neighbor of the Soviet Union, and what an important one at that! Washington suffered a crushing defeat when the Americans had to flee from there in February 1979 following the collapse of the shah's regime. I had an opportunity to hear a U.S. diplomat say that the loss of Iran was far more serious for the United States than the loss of South Vietnam. Now the United States is trying to return to Iran.

The goal of the game that has started is also clear. The United States wants to transform Iran into its own anti-Soviet strategic bridgehead. I recall how, in February 1979, the suddenly dumbstruck "silent Americans" rushed about in Tehran, where I happened to be at the time. Some of them had come down from the north, where they had been manning 11 listening posts deployed by the Pentagon along the Iranian-Soviet border. Listening to what? The Transcaucasus, Central Asia, the Urals, West Siberia? The Pentagon has always been very keen to know, and even to sense what is happening in those parts of the Soviet Union. People in the White House "inner circles" are already talking today about a possible reinstatement of U.S. listening posts in Iran. In exactly the same places, along the border with the Soviet Union!

Speaking a few days ago at the U.S. Ethics and Public Policy Center, Reagan released a flood of anti-Sovietism on his audience. The U.S. President did not make this "move" accidentally. He wanted not only to distract the attention of U.S. legislators, observers, and the population from the "Iranian misjudgment," but also to emphasize that the game which has begun around Iran pursues the very same goal. Reagan virtually called for a formal war against the "evil empire". So much for the Reykjavik accords!

The United States now intends to even pay the price of arms deliveries to regain the lost "Iranian link" in its global strategic design of protecting "vitally important" U.S. interests. This link would join Turkey with Pakistan.

The overriding task of the undeclared U.S. war against Afghanistan has become totally obvious. In October I had an opportuonity to hear quite an interesting reflection on it. The United States wishes to retain its "Afghan black move" as a guarantee for its return to Iran.

The United States, Britain, and their subservient Israel intend to restore the strategic, political, and ethnic balance in the Near and Middle East that was disrupted in March 1976. That was the time when Iran and Iraq signed an accord on the settlement of border and other conflicts. Tehran ceased the Kurdish wars and started turning toward the Arabs and away from Tel Aviv, and this brought the U.S. and British establishments to a state bordering on panic. Their entire policy, based on the principle of "divide and rule," which for some reason or another we consider an anachronism, was falling apart...

The basic calculations in Reagan's "Iranian gambit" seem to be accurate enough. Indeed, can anyone deny that those who conducted talks with R. McFarlane in Tehran have a special need for weapons and calculate on dismembering Iraq in the very near future, setting up something like a "Shi'ite republic" in its southern territory, and resuming the Kurdish wars. The danger of such a turnabout in the Iran-Iraq war is particularly acute today.

As for the continuing noise in Washington about the secret purpose of the Reagan team's game in Iran being to help liberate U.S. hostages in Lebanon or who knows what else, that is nothing but a diversionary maneuver. The claims by the U.S. President's closest aides that the volume of U.S. arms shipments is "not large" are also false. Let alone claims that they were allegedly "defensive weapons." Some authoritative Israeli politicians and military figures declared that Israel has delivered offensive weapons to Iran in the last few months at Reagan's request. And in rather impressive quantities, at that....

This is the essence of Reagan's "Iranian gambit." The details of the game have yet to be revealed. But the anti-Soviet orientation of the new U.S. game in Iran, for the purpose of establishing relations with those people in Tehran who would help the return of the United States and the resumption of everything that was being done against the Soviet Union until February 1979, is obvious. As we can see, the United States is again swimming against the tide there.

KORIONOV HITS SDI STANCE OF U.S. 'EXTREME RIGHT'

PM251414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korionov article under the rubric "Echo of Reykjavik": "SDI" A Big Stick Against the World"]

[Text] In the light of Reykjavik, the sinister role of the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative" became particularly clear.. It was SDI which was the means used by the opponents of international cooperation to bar the path to the resolution of questions of vital importance for mankind. Naturally, all over the world the resistance to this White House militarist venture is growing and widening. Hence Washington's subterfuges designed to mask the true nature of the "Star Wars" program.

"Introducing: A Virtuoso in Juggling" -- that was the title of an article by Tom Wicker that appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES some time ago. First the American observer cited such instances of the fraudulent "juggling" of facts Washington-style as, for instance, the assertions that "taxes can be cut, military spending increased, and the budget can still be balanced," or: "If unemployment this month is 7.15 percent as against 7.25 percent last month, the juggling virtuosos will declare that the economy is on the upswing." But everything, Wicker notes, "was eclipsed by the circus put on by the juggling virtuoso and his assistants after the Iceland summit." The journalist explains: "We have now been lucky enough to make the acquaintance of the one and only juggling virtuoso who can send a ball on the most intricate trajectory, presents conjuring tricks better than anyone, and has probably broken all records in the art of presentation. It turns out that this is not a magician from the emerald city, but President Ronald Reagan," Wicker states. These "conjuring tricks" include the White House's attempts at all costs to disguise the militarist nature of SDI and present it as practically an "olive branch" being sent into the depths of space.

But truth is stronger than "juggling." On the eve of the present "team's" installation in the White House, an article was published in the United States by one of the ideologists of the extreme right -- R. Tucker, in which he put forward the slogan: "The clock must be put back at least 15 years." This means approximately to the beginning of the seventies, when the U.S. ruling class had the hope of holding in its hands military superiority over the Soviet Union. But the more apparent it became that this superiority cannot be retained on earth, the more persistently the hegemonists turned their gaze to the skies. Perhaps it is from there that the "divine mission" will descend on America, perhaps from space it will be possible to "control the whole world." It was no accident that the President's 23 March 1983 speech, which set forth the "Star Wars" program, declared: "We are beginning efforts which promise to change the course of human history."

But how can you change the course of history when billions of people have already made their choice, once and for all, in favor of peace, freedom, and socialism? Imperialilsm sees the militaist nuclear stick as the main instrument here. By brandishing this stick, the politicians, obediently following the orders of the military-industrial complex, would like to acquire the opportunity to impose their own will on all peoples and countries.

The journal POLICY REVIEW recently printed an article by Robert Dole. Dole is still the leader of the Republicans in the Senate, but the article is presented in the journal which is the organ of the Heritage Foundation -- the nerve center of the most diehard reaction. Dole does not disguise his attitude to us. The USSR, he declares, is the "sworn enemy." It is from this standpoint that the Republican boss strives to proclaim "common principles for an approach to the Russians." What princples? The "big stick" -- that is the title of the third section of the articles, and answers that question.

Dole sees Soviet-American relations only through gun sights. And he assigns to SDI the main role of "stick." "We must possess significant technical superiority over the Russians in both nuclear and conventional arms," he cries. And he specifies: "The main means for this could be SDI."

It is superfluous to say that the pugnacious senator is infuriated by the very idea of the possibility of detente in Soviet-American relations, or international relations in general. "The imaginary god of detente," "detente is a dangerous myth" -- such utterances are scatterred through the article. "Only if we can get rid of the idea of detente once and for all will we have a real chance of achieving what we want in relations with the Russians" -- that is R. Dole's creeed.

The Doles are evidently not capable of the new way of thinking. They have learned no lessons from the history of Soviet-American relatins, even in recent decades. Let us recall: In the seventies, when military-strategic equality was established between the USSR and the United States, a series of large-scale agreements were concluded between our countries, and that was of inestimable benefit to the cause of universal peace. But the present U.S. Adminstration not only has not concluded a single agreement with the USSR, but even seeks to destroy everything that was concluded formerly. The harm this does top the cause of universal peace, including the security of the Unitred States itself, is obvious to every sensible person.

But the whole point is that there is a clear shortage of sensible people in Washington's offices. Those who are "crazy" speak most forcefully there. The notorious Richard Perle, for instance, assures people that SDI is like a locomotive "pulling the arms control train." [paragraph continues]

But Reykjavik clearly showed that SDI is drawing this train in precisely the wrong direction. As for verification, the Soviet Union only had to declare that it consents to any forms of verification of the disarmament process, whereupon the "lovers of verification" across the ocean, who had shouted until they were hoarse that the whole question of ending the arms rase rested on verification, suddenly lost interest in the subject.

Now let us try to look at things from another angle. Washington claims: The United States only had to step up the implementation of the SDI program for the USSR to "appear" at the table in Geneva for talks on nuclear and space arms. Hence the assertion: SDI is Washington's trump card at the talks. But what if the Soviet Union resorts to the same tactics and declares that in no event will it agree to a reduction of ground-based ballistic missiles, since this is the threat which is supposed to keep the Americans at the conference table? What would the future of the talks then be?

In putting forward its far-reaching proposals in Reykjavik, the Soviet Union made considerable concessions to the American side. This was done in the name of peace. But let Washington not forget V.I. Lenin's words: "We have repeatedly declared our desire for peace, stated that we need peace... But we do not intend to allow ourselves to be stifled to death for the sake of peace." We do not intend to, and will not!

U.S. PLANS ARMED FORCES 'CHEMICAL REFURBISHMENT'

LD251840 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1205 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, 25 Nov (TASS) -- Over the next decade the United States is planning to spend $12.4 billion on the chemical refurbishment of its Armed Forces, reports the DEFENSE NEWS weekly. The Pentagon intends to spend $8 billion of this sum on equipping Army subunits with modern equipment for staging military operations using chemical warfare. Also, $2.5 billion will be allocated for purchasing some of the most up-to-date types of chemical weapons, including so-called binary ammunition, as well as the means for its delivery.

Thus, under the cover of hypocritical statements by the Washington administration to the effect that a total ban of such weapons is its "primary task," the United States is in fact actively continuing to prepare for warfare in which this mass destruction weapon would be applied. DEFENSE NEWS gives evidence that the Pentagon strategists are drawing up plans for the application of chemical weapons in Europe.

To justify these plans the leaders of the Pentagon are resorting to false references to a certin "weakness" of the United States in this sphere. But, U.S. chemical arsenals already have as many as 3 million ammunition units containing a total of 150,000 metric tons of poisonous substances. Soon there will be added a decision on the production of binary ammunition, which the White House achieved from Congress after a lengthy campaign of pressure and intimidation with "the Soviet military threat." In particular, in a special message to Congress, President Reagan alleged that the European NATO countries had approved plans for deploying this new generation of chemical weapons on their territory should a "critical situation" arise. This was one of the conditions for Congress agreeing to its production. But in reality, the defense ministers of the NATO countries had only "taken note of" the U.S. plans.

JAPAN ALLEGED 'BACKSTAGE ORGANIZER' OF IRAN DEAL

PM251649 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 15 Nov 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Behind the Scenes Deal"]

[Text] Tokyo, 14 Nov -- Japan was the backstage organizer of the secret U.S.-Iranian deal to supply weapons to Tehran, a deal which has now caused a stormy political scandal in Washington. As the newspaper YOMIURI has reported, this was stated by Iran's permanent representative at the United Nations. Addressing a press conference, he said in particular: "Japan performed the role of intermediary in the talks between the United States and Iran."

The disclosures of Japan's participation in the secret U.S.-Iranian deal has caused a ruckus in Tokyo. The Foreign Ministry has held an emergency conference of Japan's ambassadors to Near Eastern countries who, apparently, are required to make extraordinary efforts to avert the after-effects of the scandal that is brewing.

The KYODO news agency reports that on 11 November the Iraqi Air Force bombed an Iranian-Japanese petrochemical complex on the Persian Gulf coast. The Japanese Foreign Ministry "expressed regret" at this incident to the Iraqi ambassador.

MONGOLIAN, DPRK LEADERS SIGN FRIENDSHIP TREATY

PM251655 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Treaty Signed"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Nov -- The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Between the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] speaks of the determination of the DPRK and the MPR to make active efforts to strengthen the unity and cohesion of socialist countries and to cooperate in the interests of defending peace and security in Asia and throughout the world. The treaty was signed today by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

Commentary on Visit

PM251009 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

["Our Commentary" by Vyacheslav Razuvayev: "Following a Coordinated Course"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- The visit to people's Korea by a Mongolian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Great Hural Presidium, proceeded in a truly comradely and friendly atmosphere. A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and other documents were signed during the visit.

The DPRK's all-around relations with socialist states are constantly expanding and acquiring new forms and content. This is being furthered to a large extent by exchanges of high-level delegations. [paragraph continues]

This year alone the DPRK was visited by a party and government delegation from the Republic of Cuba headed by Comrade F. Castro; a Polish party and state delegation headed by Comrade W. Jaruzelski; Comrade E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; and eminent figures and representative delegations from other socialist countries. Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and DPRK president, was on a friendly visit to the Soviet Union in October this year. These visits and the exchanges of opinions that took place during them displayed common approaches to fundamental questions of world development and demonstrated the unity, unbreakable bonds of friendship, constantly developing multilateral cooperation between the fraternal peoples and parties, and their desire to continue improving the relations based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. This is also reflected in the treaty of friendship and cooperation which has just been signed by the DPRK and Mongolia. It was noted that the successes of both countries' peoples in socialist building help to strengthen the positions of peace and socialism in Asia.

A wide range of political, economic, and other questions and important international problems were touched upon and discussed during the Korean-Mongolian talks in Pyongyang and at the meetings with leading figures from socialist states which took place here earlier. In their speeches during the visit they declared the need to continue implementing a foreign policy course agreed and coordinated between the fraternal countries whose goal is to ensure peace and security on our planet.

They highly appraised the efforts by the CPSU and the government of the Soviet Union aimed at terminating the arms race and its transfer to outer space and eliminating the thermonuclear threat. Expressing serious anxiety over the growing tension in Asia, the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries pointed out that a positive influence on the cause of easing it could be exerted by the large-scale Soviet proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in Vladivostok.

The implementation of these proposals, as the emissaries of fraternal countries who visited Pyongyang noted, could also substantially help the Korean people's struggle for the easing of tension in the Korean peninsula and its transformation into a nuclear-free zone, a zone of peace. And this would ultimately help the creation of favorable conditions for attaining the peaceful unification of North and South Korea.

The community of goals and the loyalty to Lenin's banner of peace and socialism enable the socialist countries to act jointly in the international arena and to strengthen their alliance -- one of the most important sources of world socialism's strength and prestige in the struggle for peace and social progress.

MURAKHOVSKIY TALKS WITH DPRK ECONOMICS OFFICIAL

PM241309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Conversation Held"]

[Text] On 18 November V.S. Murakhovskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosagroprom [State Agro-Industrial Committee], received Kim Chong-u, DPRK vice minister of external economic affairs.

A number of questions of economic cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK were discussed.

Present during the conversation was Kwon Hui-kyong, the DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S.-ROK-JAPAN FAR EAST TRIANGLE

PM261019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov article: "Why They Are Completing the Triangle"]

[Text] "Keen Edge" was the name given to the joint maneuvers held this fall in which U.S. and Japanese ground, naval, and air forces took part simultaneously for the first time since the war. In this respect they have been compared with previous American-South Korean "Team Spirit" exercises, which have now been held 10 years running. Comparison of these maneuvers reveals not only a qualitatively new level of collaboration between the Armed Forces of the United States and its Far East allies but also their integration on a trilateral basis.

During those exercises ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, including the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Carl Vinson," and the battleship "New Jersey," made use alternatively of the Japanese port of Sasebo and the South Korean port of Pusan. A-10 ground-attack aircraft out of air bases in South Korea took part in the "Keen Edge" maneuvers, while F-16 fighter-bombers based in Japan took part in the "Team Spirit" exercises. The main thing here, however, is that representatives of the Japanese "self-defense force" were invited to the American-South Korean maneuvers, and that South Korean aircraft took part in the joint U.S.-Japanese Air Force maneuvers on Okinawa.

The idea of a triangular military alliance which would form the nucleus of a Pacific NATO equivalent has become popular in Washington since the failure of American intervention in Indochina. Although Carter at that time paved his way to the White House with promises to exclude the possibility of any repetition of such adventures and, in particular, with the promise to withdraw American troops from South Korea, endeavors were made soon afterwards to forget about this. The sole contingent of U.S. ground forces on Asian soil was expanded and strengthened (as were marine units on Okinawa). Around 1,000 units of tactical nuclear weapons have been deployed in the south of the Korean peninsula, and underground stores for nuclear warheads are being built. The other day the Pentagon announced the shipment of highly-mobile Lance ground-to-ground nuclear-capable missiles to South Korea. Thanks to generous dollar handouts the /SOUL CLIQUE/ [capitalized passage between slantlines printed in boldface] is also building up its own military potential annually, which consumes almost one-third of the South Korean budget.

At the same time Washington is energetically developing military cooperation with Tokyo and seeking to elevate it to the level of allied ties that it enjoys with its West European NATO partners. The agreement on "basic principles of American-Japanese cooperation in the defense sphere," which laid the foundation for the development of joint combat operations and the exchange of intelligence information, marked an important step in that direction.

Despite the "three nonnuclear" principles, Japan is becoming even more deeply embroiled in U.S. global nuclear policy. The Kadena air base on Okinawa has become the deployment site for C-141 transporters designed to deliver container-loads of nuclear warheads. [paragraph continues]

There also are stationed KC-135 aircraft, which are used to refuel B-52 strategic bombers so that they can reach the Soviet Far East from Guam. F-16 fighter-bombers, which are capable of delivering nuclear strikes, are based at Misawa, in the north of Japan. And ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet armed with Tomahawk missiles put in at both South Korean and Japanese ports.

Washington's military integration with each of its Far East allies is paving the way to the creation of a triple alliance. To complete the triangle it is necessary to draw in its third side, that is to say, strengthen ties betwen Tokyo and Seoul. And that has proven to be no easy task. After all, from 1910-45 Korea was a Japanese colony, and the painful scars of the past are felt to this day. Twenty years were needed to reach agreement on the size and forms of compensation for the material damage inflicted during the years of Japanese colonial domination. Around 700,000 Koreans live in Japan (descendants of those taken there for slave labor in military plants) and they continue to suffer humiliating treatment as "aliens." Japan and South Korea have still not settled the territorial dispute between them (both sides claim the island of Take Shima). And the painful problems of the past are being augmented by new ones. Seoul complains of the imbalance of trade. Tokyo is worried by competition from South Korean firms.

Across the Pacific this friction is regarded as an undesirable obstacle to U.S. Far East strategy. Washington is persistently urging Tokyo and Seoul to meet each other halfway. On becoming head of the Japanese Government, Nakasone began his foreign trips with a visit to Seoul rather than the traditional pilgrimage to Washington. The upshot of that visit was that Japan granted South Korea favorable credit and loans worth 4 billion dollars. Washington has justified its prompting of Tokyo to "loose its purse strings" quite cynically: Since, it says, Japan cannot increase its own military expenditure any more quickly, let it lessen the U.S. burden indirectly by financing the Seoul regime.

Additional support for the Chon Tu-hwan clique is, of course, very opportune. And Tokyo also has its own gains to make on this score. It has longed dreamed of sending its "self-defense force" abroad under the UN's blue flag. And, after all, the Americans, formally speaking, are in the south of the Korean peninsula in just such a capacity. The Japanese military would be glad to become at least a partial substitute for them.

Talks on trilateral military cooperation or, more accurately, on collaboration between the U.S., Japanese, and South Korean Armed Foces were held in Seoul in 1984. The creation of a Far East NATO equivalent was thus put on a practical footing.

The formation of the Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist triangle could seriously destabilize the situation in the Far East. With the aim of preventing the Asian and Pacific region from becoming an arena for military confrontation and of enabling it to participate actively in the creation of an all-embracing system of international security the Soviet Union has put forward a constructive action program. It is not imposing a ready-made formula for pan-Asian security on other countries but rather urges them to participate jointly in developing such. And this kind of quest is, of course, incompatible with the cobbling together of new military blocs.

TEXT OF GORBACHEV FOREWORD IN BOOK FOR INDIA

LD231151 Moscow TASS in English 1128 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] New Delhi November 23 TASS -- A ceremony on the occasion of the publication in India of the book "Peace Has No Alternative" by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was held in the presidential palace here today. The book is a collection of recent speeches, articles and interviews by Mikhail Gorbachev. It was issued by the Delhi "Patriot publishers". Taking part in the ceremony of presenting the book to the Indian public were Zail Singh, president of India, Narayan Dutt Tiwari, minister of external affairs, prominent politicians and public figures of the republic.

In the foreword specially written for this book and addressed to the Indian reader Mikhail Gorbachev writes:

"Dear friends,

This book includes my recent speeches, articles and interviews. I hope that they will also be of interest to Indian readers.

The Soviet Union and India have different political biographies, and different histories and current conditions of development. It would be wrong to equate the concrete tasks that are now being accomplished by the Soviet and Indian peoples. Nonetheless, we are motivated by similar ideals. The Soviet Union and India cherish the goals of peace, development, perfection, and goodneighbourly cooperation to an equal degree.

For the past few decades we have been bound by ties of lasting and sincere friendship. This friendship has never been directed against the interests of third countries, and selfish schemes have always been and remain alien to it. We have invariably sought solutions that would correspond to both our mutual national interests and the interests of the entire world community.

Soviet people are eager to know more about India, its amazingly rich culture and dramatic history as well as its present day which, in spite of its complexities, is full of tremendous opportunities. I know that the Indians, too, wish to gain a better idea of the Soviet Union's affairs and the changes that are now taking place in our country.

That is why I thought it would be useful to provide this brief foreword to the Indian edition of this book.

At home, our attention is centered on a deep, revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society and the acceleration of the country's socio-economic development. We have set out on a course for reaching a new qualitative state of our society. And this requires a radical economic reform, a potent social policy, an expansion of democracy, and the promotion of self-government by the people. Confident social progress cannot be the product of spontaneous development.

If it is to keep moving forward, not to mention start regressing [as received], a society must be free from complacence, open to fresh ideas, and able to learn lessons not only from its successes but from its mistakes and shortfalls as well.

To be unafraid of the new and to challenge fresh ground, relying on the dialectic method of Marxism-Leninism -- such is our motto, such is our psychological and moral motivation.

Upon acquaintance with the content of this book the reader will be able to get a more accurate picture and become better aware of the spirit injected into the country's internal life by the 27th CPSU Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

Quite a few pages of this book are devoted to foreign-policy issues. This is natural. The mountains of weapons stockpiled in the world have led to a situation where humanity finds itself at a point beyond which lies the total ruin of civilization and the turning of our planet into a radioactive wasteland.

This danger imperatively places before all nations and all political and public circles the need to feel profoundly that this is the moment of truth, and to finally start learning -- and quickly -- the great science of living together, respecting the social, political and ideological choice of every people.

The outgoing year of 1986 has been rich in actions and initiatives aimed at radically improving the international situation. We are inspired by the fact that in this most needed and most important work for peace, the Soviet Union and India have acted both in parallel and jointly.

Was it possible to achieve a dramatic turn for the better already in this year? We answer this question in the affirmative. This was shown by Reykjavik and the agreements that became outlined there. But Reykjavik also showed another thing -- new thinking continues to clash with old concepts about one's position in the world and misconceptions about the intentions and capabilities of other members of the international community.

No, neither the force of inertia nor the pipedreams of rising to military superiority -- if not on earth, then in space -- have receded into the past. This means that it is necessary to keep on struggling with redoubled efforts for the sake of a peaceful future for all countries and peoples.

The developing countries, in which more than two thousand million people live, have an important role to play in the fight against the threat of war. Here I would like particularly to stress the role of the great country of India in this noble cause. Suffice it to recall the well-known initiatives of the Delhi Six and your country's fruitful activities in the Non-Aligned Movement.

We share India's concern about the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. For its part, the Soviet Union supports the idea of this huge area becoming a region of peace and cooperation. To this end, our country is ready for wide-ranging cooperation with all states in Asia and the Pacific region.

The Soviet Union and India have together accomplished many good deeds in the past. Even more large-scale tasks and objectives lie ahead. We remember that at the beginning of Soviet-Indian friendship stood the founder of the Soviet state, Vladimir Lenin, and the great sons of India, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.

We remember the fine pages that were inscribed in the record of this friendship with the effective participation of the unforgettable Indira Gandhi. Nowadays the policy towards the all-round development of Soviet-Indian relations continues to be carried on creatively and fruitfully. For me personally, the wide-ranging and friendly talks with India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, remain significant and memorable.

So may Soviet-Indian friendship develop and grow stronger for the benefit of our countries, and for the benefit of universal peace and progress.

I wish the readers of this book and all Indian people peace and success in building anew India, strengthening its unity and territorial integrity, and accomplishing the tasks of economic and social development that are facing it.

Mikhail Gorbachev.

PRAVDA VIEWS INDIAN PROBLEMS, POLICIES

PM251027 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 86 First Edition p 6

[Special correspondents Ye. Grigoryev, V. Korovikov, and V. Ovchinnikov dispatch: "Our Neighbor -- India"]

[Excerpts] Delhi, 23 Nov -- Just a narrow strip of land separates the territory of the USSR and India. In other respects we are neighbors, and good neighbors at that. The contacts and cooperation between our countries are broad, and our peoples are linked by profound feelings of friendship and reciprocal sympathy.

In these November days we are turning again with particular attention in the direction of the great country. How does its heart beat? What is new in its life? What peturbs and preoccupies its 750 million people most of all? What is the progress in our relations, cooperation, and interaction with them? Actually, we are not the only ones interested in all this. Many languages are spoken at the Soviet press center which started its operations today in Delhi's Ashoka Hotel. Representatives of mass news media from dozens of countries are to be seen there. Important days and a major international event are awaited in Delhi, and the whole world is interested in them: The time is coming for the official friendly visit to India by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the invitation of Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi and the Indian Government. [passage omitted]

New India's successes are obvious. But the country, with its gigantic population, still suffers from some most difficult and still unresolved socioeconomic problems -- poverty, unemployment, social inequality. Negative phenomena are increasingly acute in the natural environment. Soil exhaustion and deforestation (particularly in mountain regions) have intensified erosion, while violent floods lead to the depletion of water sources. Uncontrolled urban growth is accompanied by a grave housing crisis and the emergence of growing numbers of shantytowns where many millions of people are forced to live. Unemployment is high and the working people suffer from price inflation. India's leaders perceive and understand well these complex and difficult problems and are taking serious measures to alleviate and solve them to a certain extent. But the country needs domestic stability and peaceful borders in order to cope successfully with long-existing ailments and newly-emerging difficulties of growth.

But peace-loving India is not left to live and develop in tranquility. It is therefore no accident that today's most important political task is to consolidate the country's unity and preserve its territorial integrity. "India is living through a period full of threats and dangers," the republic's President Zail Singh said in his address to the nation on Independence Day. "Dark forces are trying to raise their heads. Using hostile elements, some foreign forces are showing an unhealthy interest in our domestic affairs. Their intentions threaten our unity. This situation demands constant vigilance from us."

There is no end to intrigues by subversive separatist groups in the Punjab. Clashes are organized between different religious communities, as are noisy campaigns on the pretext of "defending" various religions, various castes, or ethnic groups. U.S. deliveries of modern weapons to Pakistan continue, and this poses a direct threat to the country's security.

Rajkiv Gandhi's government, the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party, and other democratic organizations actively oppose these actions, advocating and implementing a program for the consolidation of united democratic India and its constitutional foundations laid by Javaharlal Nehru. Important agreements on the settlement of years-long conflicts in the Punjab, Assam, Kashmir, and Mizoram were reached in the last 2 years on Rajiv Gandhi's personal initiative. Even though a final solution to these difficult and complex problems is not always possible, the government has achieved a noticeable alleviation of these threatening situations and has thwarted many extremist plans and intrigues by external adversaries to undermine the country's integrity and fan internecine quarrels further still.

India and its leadership also pursue a constructive and peaceful course in foreign policy. It actively continues the struggle for disarmament and the banning of nuclear weapons. Weighty evidence of this is provided by the initiative of the "Delhi Six," the decision of nonaligned forums where India plays an eminent role, the numerous peace initiatives in the United Nations, and the persistent desire to ensure peace and stability in the Indian Ocean and the region as demonstrated a few days ago in Bangalore at the summit meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

India's stance as regards the apartheid regime and the provision of real assisltance to the African frontline states is becoming increasingly active and radical. It was no accident that India was selected chairman of the Foundation to Counter Aggression, Colonialilsm, and Apartheid established by the Harare forum for the purpose of easing the difficult problems of many African states which are victims of aggression and economic pressure by the South African racists and their patrons.

India's new role, just as its active stance in the creation of a fair and equal international economic order, are directly linked with the impressive economic, scientific, and technical potential enjoyed by India-86.

Anyone arriving in Delhi is immediately convinced that it is a world capital, even though it may not be the largest with its 5.7 million inhabitants. India's political prestige and influence in the world arena are considerable. India, our neighbor and friend, is truly a great power which enjoys respect in today's world and has become an important stabilizing factor in international politics.

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH TALKS WITH UN'S DIEGO CORDOVEZ

LD232034 Moscow TASS in English 2021 GMT 23 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul November 23 TASS -- Najib, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, and Diego Cordovez, United Nations undersecretary-general for special political issues, at their meeting here today thoroughly discussed questions of the peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan, BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY has reported.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee informed Cordovez about the situation in the region, and came out in support of the efforts directed at finding a peaceful resolution to the situation around Afghanistan.

Cordovez informed Najib about the course of the Afghan-Pakistani talks and the results of the latest talks with the Pakistani authorities, as well as about prospects of the Afghan-Pakistani talks in Geneva.

Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost attended the meeting.

Cordovez, Dost Meet

LD221953 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul November 22 TASS -- Diego Cordovez, special envoy of the U.N. secretary general, arrived in Kabul today. The BAKHTAR news agency reports that later in the day he met with Shah Mohammad Dost, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). Matters pertaining to a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan were discussed during the conversation.

Cordovez Leaves DRA

LD252128 Moscow TASS in English 2026 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul November 25 TASS -- Diego Cordovez, a personal envoy of U.N. secretary-general, who stayed in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) to exchange views with the Afghan side on continuing talks between the DRA and Pakistan with an eye to achieving a political settlement around Afghanistan, left Kabul for Islamabad today.

Before departure from the Afghan capital Cordovez told BAKHTAR news agency that during his stay in the DRA he held constructive talks with Najib, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, Shah Mohammad Dost, foreign minister, and other Afghan officials.

Cordovez noted that there still existed considerable difficulties as regards keeping the process of negotiations in Geneva going and expressed the hope that both sides, the DRA and Pakistan, would keep exerting the necessary efforts to achieve a settlement.

I hope for a success of the talks and hold that given good will and good intentions they can be instrumental in solving any problem, Cordovez said.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT ON PHILIPPINES SCENE

PM260901 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own Correspondent I. Kovalev dispatch: "The Philippines: The Night Passed Peacefully"]

[Text] Manila -- It has already been reported that at 1500 hours last Sunday the Philippines president, Corazon Aquino, in a television appearance announced the dismissal of all the cabinet ministers, and after this a television report on the swearing in of the new national defense minister, R. Ileto, was shown.

As soon as the broadcast was finished, I set off along [Edsa] Avenue for Camp Aguinaldo where the capital's army units are stationed and where the Defense Ministry is situated. The region, which has become a kind of barometer for the country's political life during and after the overthrow of former President F. Marcos, and a place for mass political demonstrations, was completely calm.

Now there is only the evening and night to live through, a jounalist friend from the newspaper MALAYA said to me with unconcealed emotion. If the forces supporting Defense Minister J.P. Enrile, removed from office, and those who support a return to the former rule, can do nothing, this means that C. Aquino has won this time as well.

During the night nothing happened; the situation in Manila is normal. The conclusion is plain: At the present moment the influence in the army of F. Ramos, the chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, supporting C. Aquino at a very dangerous moment, has turned out to be much more weighty than the influence of the forces opposing the president.

The dissolution of the cabinet was so unforeseen that the following morning the most prominent organs of the country's press did not have time to respond to this with profoundly considered commentaries. However, the majority of the first evaluations amount to the view that the president's actions, in removing "her archcritic" J.P. Enrile from the post of defense minister, have defused the country's tense situation.

JOINT COMMITTEES MEET IN PHNOM PENH FOR TALKS

BK230422 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] The USSR-People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] intergovernmental committees for cooperation in the fields of trade, economy, and science and technology held a meeting in Phnom Penh. During the meeting, the committees drafted concrete measures to promote the PRK's production of natural rubber. This program is aimed at expanding the rubber acreages for latex production and at restoring and improving rubber production factories in Cambodia. The two sides also discussed measures to promote cooperation in agriculture. They decided to set up centers for research on new rice strains, cotton experimental stations, and veterinarians in the PRK.

UK 'WILLING ACCOMPLICE' IN SELLING ARMS TO IRAN

PM251159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Nov 86 First Edition p 5

["International Remarks" by own correspondent A. Maslennikov: "Making a Fortune From War"]

[Text] London, 23 Nov -- Reports currently appearing in the British press throw new light on the reason by Prime Minister Thatcher was so enthusiastic in her support for U.S. President Reagan, who still has not succeeded in giving a satisfactory explanation for the secret arms shipments to Iran which were carried out on his orders. These reports make it clear that the British Government is itself up to its ears in similar backstage deals, pouring oil onto the fire of the Iran-Iraq conflict.

All this was described in detail by the British press, and subsequently confirmed by Prime Minister Thatcher herself, when she declared on her return from the United States that Britain has supplied and will continue to supply the warring sides with so-called "nonlethal" types of weapons and military equipment. In other words, we are talking about cold-blooded and cynical profiteering from a war in which Iranians and Iraqis should kill each other for as long as possible.

A deal for supplying the Iranian Army with 3,000 British "One-Ten" light trucks made by the famous motor vehicle company "Land Rover," which is currently being negotiated, is cited specifically as a typical example. When fitted with either the "Wombat" 120mm recoilless rifle or the U.S. M-40 106mm gun, this vehicle can be used as an antitank weapon, or it can be used for towing artillery guns or rocket launchers.

Acting in accordance with official instructions, British concerns do not limit themselves to deliveries of military transport facilities to the region of conflict. Speaking on London Television last Saturday, D. Owen, former British foreign secretary and now leader of the Social Democratic Party, announced that for several years now Whitehall has been supplying Iran with spare parts for the "Chieftain" tanks it has in service and for other types of weapons. According to information supplied by another highly informed political observer -- D. Healey, former defense secretary in the Labour government -- Britain plays an active role in supplying the Iranian Navy with patrol boats and other military vessels. Can it therefore be a surprise that London is trying by all means to dampen criticism against its U.S. ally for its interference in the Iran-Iraq conflict?

But even this is not all. In actual fact, the British preachers of "noninterference" in military operations between Iran and Iraq not only themselves "earn" from the blood of the two countries' peoples, but are actively helping their U.S. allies and the latter's Israeli stooges to do the same. THE OBSERVER reports that it was in London that talks on secret deliveries of U.S. arms to Iran via Israel were held. In addition to the well known international arms speculator A. Khashoggi, these talks were attended by high-ranking representatives of Israel's ruling circles like 'A. Nir, former adviser to the prime minister. Discussions centered on deliveries to Iran of a large consignment of TOW antitank missiles, spare parts for U.S.-made helicopters and F-14 and F-4 fighters, and "Sidewinder," "Maverick," and "Hawk" antiaircraft missiles. Some "international company registered in Britain" provided a "cover" for implementing the deal.

These are the facts. They expose Whitehall as a willing accomplice and active participant in deliveries of deadly weapons to the region of conflict between Iran and Iraq, which could lead to further destabilization of the situation in this already explosive part of the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF NETHERLANDS' LEADER

Attends Ballet With Ryzhkov

LD211949 Moscow TASS in English 1927 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 21 TASS -- The head of the government of the Netherlands laid a wreath to the tomb of the unknown soldier at the Kremlin wall.

In the evening, Rudolf Lubbers and wife watched in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses Yevgeniy Glebov's ballet "Little Prince".

In the government box together with the guests were Nikolay Ryzhkov and wife, and other officials.

The national banners of the Netherlands and the Soviet Union were put up over the box. The band struck the national anthems of the two countries.

Lubbers' Departure Reported

PM250953 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 86 Morning Edition pp 1, 4

[TASS report: "Moscow Departure"]

[Text] On 22 November Dutch Prime Minister R. Lubbers and his wife left Moscow. He has been in our country on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The prime minister was seen off at the aircraft steps at Vnukovo Airport by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife.

Also present were V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; USSR ministers B.I. Aristov, B.P. Bugayev, B.I. Gostev, and Ye I. Sizenko; V. Ya. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism; A.G. Kovalev, USSR first deputy foreign minister; A.I. Blatov, USSR ambassador to the Netherlands; and other officials.

P. Buwalda, Dutch ambassador to the USSR, was also present.

The Dutch and Soviet state flags were raised at the airport and troops from the Moscow garrison formed an honor guard. The orchestra played the two countries' national anthems.

N.I. Ryzhkov and R. Lubbers inspected the formation of Soviet soldiers.

The sendoff ceremony ended with a march past by the honor guard.

The streets and squares of the capital through which the motorcade accompanied by a motorcycle escort passed from the residence to the airport were hung with the state flags of the Netherlands and the USSR and banners of welcome.

Hans van den Broek, Dutch foreign minister, left with the head of the Dutch government.

Before his departure R. Lubbers held a press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at which he discussed the results of his visit to the Soviet Union. The head of the Dutch Government stressed that he and H. van den Broek, the Dutch foreign minister who accompanied him, highly appraise their frank, constructive converstaions and talks with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and other Soviet leaders. The sides thoroughly discussed a broad range of topical international problems and questions relating to the state and prospects of Soviet-Dutch relations. They believe it essential to intensively continue East-West dialogue, particularly with regard to the key issues of international peace and security, taking into account everything positive achieved at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. They will carefully study the possibilities of further developing bilateral ties and mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres. The visit to the USSR was useful and will contribute to better mutual understanding.

Answers were given to questions put by journalists.

IZVESTIYA VIEWS THATCHER-MITTERRAND TALKS

PM251515 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Yu. Kovalenko Paris dispatch: "Two Trips by M. Thatcher"]

[Text] British Prime Minsiter M. Thatcher has been in the Franch capital on a 1-day visit, accompanied by her ministers of foreign affairs, defense, industry and agriculture. She had talks with French President F. Mitterrand and Prime Minster J. Chirac.

The main attention at the talks was devoted to the results of the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik. Paris and London are voicing "concern" at the prospect of nuclear weapons being scrapped -- medium-range missiles in Western Europe in particular. The two capitals are both putting forward the thesis that, as the socialist countries are supposedly superior in conventional weapons, nuclear disarmament is therefore fraught, they say, with a threat to Western Europe. In this respect those on both sides of the Channel are ignoring the proposal made to NATO by the Warsaw Pact states to begin talks on mutual reduction in conventional armed forces and arms in Europe.

It should be noted at this point that before setting our for Paris Margaret Thatcher made a trip across the ocean where, "on behalf of the West Europeans," she voiced her "misgivings." There, according to the press, they hastened to calm the British premier by assuring her that Britain and Washington's other allies could continue to count on the United States with regard to retaining and improving their nuclear arsenals. Now, the right-wing newspaper LE FIGARO states with satisfaction, there can be no talk in Paris and London of totally scrapping nuclear weapons. "More Reykjaviks" must be avoided at all costs, LE FIGARO urges in a commentary devoted to the results of the French-British summit meeting. A special place at the talks was given to the issues of creating a "European defense" system. [paragraph continues]

F. Mitterrand said at a press conference at the close of his meeting with the British premier that "in strategic and military respects our two countries are very close to one another," because they are the only ones in Western Europe with their own nuclear weapons.

TOLKUNOV RECEIVES UK UN ASSOCIATION GROUP

LD252136 Moscow TASS in English 1546 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow November 25 TASS - Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received in the Kremlin today a delegation of the British U.M. Association led by its chairman, member of the House of Lords of the British Parliament David Ennals.

During the conversation the attention of the guests was drawn to the Soviet foreign policy initiatives put forward at the Soviet-American meeting in Reykjavik and to the address of the USSR Supreme Soviet "to the parliaments and peoples of the world". It was emphasized that the Soviet Union was taking an active part in the work of the United Nations organization in the interests of the consolidation of peace and universal security.

GOSBANK CHIEF DEMENTSEV RECEIVES FRENCH BANKER

PM251233 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 20 November V.V. Dementsev, chairman of the USSR Gosbank board, received J.-M. Leveque, president of Le Credit Lyonnais, one of the largest French commercial banks, who is in Moscow on a business visit.

FINLAND EXCHANGES INSTRUMENTS OF RATIFICATION

LD241422 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Helsinki November 24 TASS -- Vladimir Sobolev, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Finland, and Eero Kekomaaki, head of the legal department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland, today exchanged instruments of ratification of an agreement between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the Government of the Finnish Republic on the demarcation of the economic zone, fishing and continental shelf in the Gulf of Finland and the north-eastern part of the Baltic Sea, signed in Moscow on February 5, 1985.

PETROVSKIY REITERATES DENIAL OF ARMS TO IRAN

LD260941 Kuwait KUNA in English 0810 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Kuwait, Nov 26 (KUNA) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy was quoted here Wednesday reiterating Moscow's denial of reports that the Soviet Union has shipped arms to Iran. Petrovskiy, talking to Kuwaiti daily AL-WATAN in New York, said the U.S. raised the issue during the Reykjavik summit last October "and we had then categorically denied the American allegations."

Citing the unveiling of covert U.S. arms shipments to Iran, the Soviet officials said the deal between Washington and Tehran "clearly shows that the United States is playing double standards toward the Iran-Iraq war."

Petrovskiy was responding to a press report in New York Tuesday claiming that the Soviet Union has dispatched weapons to Iran through Poland and Czechoslovakia.

The report in THE NEW YORK TIMES, which was listing Iran's arms purchases since the beginning of its war with Iraq, said Tehran bought arms at the value of about two billion dollars in six years from Western countries.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister Tuesday described the resignation of national security advisor John M. Poindexter as a mere change of actors in the same play.

"What we need is a change of policy," the Soviet official said at an informal meeting with members of the United Nations Correspondents' Association.

The Soviet official touched upon a variety of issues, including the Palestinian problem, the Iran-Iraq war and the clandestine American arms sales to Iran.

He criticised the U.S. of its double-standard saying "On the one hand they call for a joint action to stop the war and on the other they put wood into the fire."

He said a peaceful solution to the Iran-Iraq war would lead to a solution of the Middle East problem.

Commenting on the Soviet attempts to mediate between the different factions of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Petrovskiy called for their unity.

He said "It is very important that there should be unity of action. The absence of the unity does not serve the Palestinian question and division does not help the PLO."

DEMICHEV PRESENTS AWARD TO S. AFRICAN CP LEADER

LD252210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1623 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (TASS) -- Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented in the Kremlin today the Order of the Friendship of the Peoples to J. Slovo, chairman of the South African Communist Party. It was awarded to him for the services in the struggle against imperialism and racism, for peace, national liberation and social progress and for his contribution to the strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of South Africa and the Soviet Union and in connection with the 60th annniversary of his birth.

Presenting the award, Petr Demichev pointed out that the South African Communist Party, shoulder to shoulder with the African National Congress, wages a heroic struggle for the elimination of the inhumane apartheid system and the creation in South Africa of a united democratic state, in which there will forever be put an end to racial discrimination. The communists and all Soviet people follow this struggle with the feeling of profound sympathy and wich the African patriots a victorious conclusion.

Nowadays, all progressive mankind condemns the racist regime in South Africa. The policy of apartheid is incompatible with generally recognized human rights, with the norms of human relations.

J. Slovo gave cordial thanks for the award and gave a high appraisal to the support which the CPSU and the Soviet people give to the liberating forces of South Africa. He stressed that the elimination of the racist regime would make it possible to clear up a dangerous hotspot in southern Africa and would assist the improvement of the situation in the world. The anti apartheid fighters are convinced that the day when their just cause will be victorious is not far away, J. Slovo stated.

DEMIRCHYAN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN ZIMBABWE 24 NOV

LD250025 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Harare November 24 TASS -- A CPSU delegation arrived here today. This visit is in keeping with a protocol on cooperation between the CPSU and the Zimbabwe African National Union -- Patriotic Front (ZANU-PF). The delegation is led by member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia Karen Demirchyan. The delegation was met at the airport by member of the Political Bureau, ZANU-PF Secretary for Foreign Affair Didulus Mutasa, by other officials.

In a statement for the press, the head of the CPSU delegation expressed the confidence that the talks with ZANU-PF leadership will promote the further widening and strengthening of friendly relations between the two parties and states.

Air Agreement Signed 25 Nov

LD252157 Moscow TASS in English 2014 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Harare November 25 TASS -- An intergovernmental agreement was signed here today on the opening of air traffic between the USSR and Zimbabwe.

ECONOMICS OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON AID TO ETHIOPIA

LD202046 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Eight years ago, on 20 November 1978, the Soviet Union and Ethiopia signed their treaty of friendship and cooperation which provided for expanding economic ties between the two countries. We invited the deputy chairman of the National Committee on External Economic Relations, Petr Koshelev, to comment. This is what he said:

The treaty laid foundations for signing in 1984 a long-term program for economic cooperation between the USSR and socialist Ethiopia. Under the program the Soviet Union has given Ethiopia assistance in building a plant for assembling tractors in the city of Nazret. Currently we are discussing plans for manufacturing certain parts and units of tractors in Ethiopia. We began to jointly build stations for servicing and for repairing tractors and other agricultural machinery. We have reached an agreement on cooperation in launching the production of tea in Ethiopia, in growing oil-bearing crops, in building factories for processing these crops, in setting up a complex for breeding livestock. The complex will have a veterinary service of its own, its own machinery, and facilities for processing leather.

Our long-term program also provides for promoting cotton growing. Our cooperation in developing agricultural production in Ethiopia will be conducive to resolving Ethiopia's food problem and to expanding its export potential. The friendly and constructive nature of Soviet-Ethiopian relations was also reflected in Soviet aid aimed at helping Ethiopia to liquidate the hard consequences of the long drought. The Soviet Union sent to Ethiopia food products, tank trucks for transporting drinking water, installations for drilling artesian wells, and a large quantity of building materials. Twelve Soviet transport planes, 24 helicopters and 340 cross-country vehicles were engaged in supplying the drought victims with water, food, and medicine. They also helped to evacuate people from the areas of the disaster.

This country will help Ethiopia irrigate 10,000 hectares of land to ensure food for all those who were resettled from the drought-stricken regions. The intergovernmental commission on trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation set up in 1978 plays an important role in promoting economic relations between the two countries. Its task is to review the results of agreement and to study the possibility of further developing economic ties between the two nations.

EXPERT COMMENTS ON LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

PY260139 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 21 Nov 86 p 8

["Exclusive" interview with Viktor Volskiy, director of the Latin America Institute of the USSR Academy of Science, by LA RAZON journalist Martin Granovsky -- date and place not given]

[Text] The Soviet Union will not ask Great Britain for permission to fish inside the exclusion zone established by London on 29 October, according to Viktor Volskiy. Volksiy explained that his opinion was not necessarily that of his country's government, but the fact is that Kremlinologists know that Moscow usually pays close attention to what this former peasant who participated in the liberation of Prague from the Nazis has to say. "One of the reasons for believing that we will not ask for permission is that Great Britain will never give it to us. Furthermore, we would be automatically acknowledging its rights," said Volskiy after telling us that in 1983 he spent a week studying Argentina's sovereignty rights at the General Archives of the Indies [archaic name used for the Americas] in Seville, Spain. Professor Volkiy also believes that Moscow does not want to create any clashes: "We do not want to create a warlike situation," he explained, while drinking his first cup of tea. Volskiy is not addicted to coffee. He said that "in the Soviet Union coffee means something that is hot, bitter, strong and scarce. [play on words in which the Spanish word "cafe" is used as an acronym for "caliente," hot, "amargo," bitter, "fuerte," strong, and "escaso," scarce] I prefer tea."

[Granovsky] What percentage of the Soviet catch comes from the South Atlantic?

[Volskiy] Not more than 10 percent of the fish caught in the oceans, that is, not counting the fish caught in seas inside the USSR.

[Granovsky] Does this 10 percent justify so much interest?

[Volskiy] We like the quality of the Argentine fish.

[Granovsky] Is that as far as your interest in the South Atlantic goes?

[Volskiy] No. Because of its shallowness and the fact that is not covered by continental sediment, Argentina's continental shelf allows scientific research and prospecting for mineral resources such as gas, oil, ferromagnesian minerals, etc. Furthermore, there is the krill.

[Granovskiy] In any case, professor, the items you have mentioned should awaken Argentina's interest. Why do they awaken the interest of the Soviet Union?

[Volskiy] We can render scientific cooperation and help Argentina control its natural resources.

[Granovskiy] There is a geopolitical theory which says that once Panama recovers its canal in 1999 it will be vital for the United States to control the South Atlantic straits. Do you believe in this theory?

[Volskiy] Yes, but that will come true long before 1999. It is true now. The Panama Canal is too narrow for a carrier, a large cruiser or a tanker. You must also remember that the precision of current weapons allows a single missile to destroy the canal. Meanwhile, the Straits of Magellan do not freeze over and can be used by any ship. Thus, I believe that the United States and Great Britain will do everything they can to control these straits. Furthermore, they will try to control the situation in Argentina and Chile.

[Granovsky] It is obvious that you are among those who believe that Washington has as much interest in the Malvinas as London?

[Volskiy] The truth is that the United States and Great Britain may have some contradictory policies (for example, they clash over Great Britain's pretension of having an independent aeronautics industry) but on the whole their objectives are similar. After World War II the United Kingdom slipped to fifth place in the world, after the United States, Japan, the FRG and France, and it is possible that it will fall even further, to sixth place, due to the development of computer sciences in Italy. Among other reasons, this decline makes London's relationship with Washington even more vital.

[Granovsky] Last Monday LA RAZON ran a REUTERS cable summarizing an article from PRAVDA, the mouthpiece of Soviet communism. The writer of the article contended that in a world permanently threatened by nuclear war it could be dangerous to exacerbate regional conflicts or to adopt extremely left-wing attitudes. Did that article state an official position?

[Volskiy] The writer of that article is a young man whom I know. The material in question was an article, therefore, it cannot be automatically interpreted as a party document. However, the young man is quite right. On one hand there is the factor you mentioned, that is, the close relationship between what happens anywhere in the planet and the risk of a nuclear holocaust. On the other hand, the subject should not be looked upon only from the negative point of view. I feel that if the United States seeks to impose its current neoglobalist approach according to which everything is linked to everything else, no matter where it takes place, then a globalist revolutionary approach is also feasible. Current conditions increase the possibilities of peaceful revolutions. Within the framework of these revolutions not only the peoples but even governments realize the need to abandon capitalism. I do not rule out armed struggle, but I look at two examples: Portugal and Chile. In both cases peaceful revolutions succeeded.

[Granovsky] However, these revolutions were later defeated.

[Volskiy] Yes, but not because of their initial steps but because they failed to thwart the counterrevolution and were unable to stop foreign interference. Today, there is no room for adventures disguised by revolutionary verbiage because any adventure implies risking peace worldwide. All revolutionaries must be conscientious and skillful. Just as it is true that revolutions cannot be exported (because each revolution is the result of domestic conditions in its country), it is equally true that the U.S. neoglobalist approach makes it difficult for a revolution to survive alone. The important thing is to take measure capable of broadening the spectrum of solidarity within which the support of socialist nations or of those in the midst of a revolutionary process is not the only support that counts. For example: Does not Nicaragua benefit from Argentina's position in favor of self-determination?

[Granovsky] A lone stand in the dispute over the foreign debt is equally useless?

[Volskiy] The debt is just one aspect of the overall neoglobalist approach.

[Granovskiy] Do you rule out lone reactions such as moratorium to which any one country may resort?

[Volskiy] The international counterrevolution will hurl itself at that country. How many countries are there in the Consensus of Cartagena?

[Granovskiy] Eleven.

[Volskiy] You see. That is something different. Eleven is not the same as one.

[Granovskiy] Professor Volskiy, have the relations between Moscow and Buenos Aires changed with the installation of the constitutional government in Argentina?

[Volskiy] Never had an Argentine president visited the Soviet Union before Alfonsin. This is part of my answer. As a rule we welcome any change from a military dictatorship to an open democracy. Under democratic systems the conditions prevailing in the countries are more favorable for struggling for improvements. Furthermore, democracy helps improve the relations among the states.

MESYATS-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS ARGENTINA

PM191636 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Nov 86 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Nov -- A CPSU delegation headed by V.K. Mesyats, first secretary of Moscow Party Obkom, left here for home. It took part in the work of the 16th Communist Party of Argentina [PCA] Congress.

The CPSU delegation was seen off at the capital's airport by F. Edelman, member of the PCA Central Committee Political Commission, and other officials.

DEMICHEV MEETS WITH CUBAN PROSECUTOR GENERAL

PM251253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Nov 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received a delegation of the Cuban prosecutor general's office headed by Prosecutor General R. de la Cruz in the Kremlin on 21 November.

In the course of the friendly conversation the guests were familiarized with the results of the sixth session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and work to improve legislation, monitor the fulfillment of laws and the activity of state organs, and further develop socialist democracy in the light of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

A.M. Rekunkov, USSR prosecutor general, and also R. Mirabel, Cuban charge d'affaires ad interim to the USSR, took part in the conversation.

PRAVDA CARRIES LAW ON INDIVIDUAL LABOR ACTIVITY

PM251201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Nov 86 First Edition p 1,3

[USSR Law on Individual Labor Activity -- passages between slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] Individual labor activity in the USSR is used in order to satisfy more fully society's needs for goods and services, to increase the employment of citizens in socially useful activity, and provide them with an opportunity to earn extra income commensurate with their expenditure of labor.

I. General Provisions

Article 1. /Individual labor activity./

The USSR Constitution and this law permit individual labor activity in the USSR in the sphere of cottage industry and handicrafts and consumer services as well as other types of activity based exclusively on the personal labor of citizens and of members of their families. The state regulates individual labor members of their families. The state regulates individual labor activity and ensures its use in the interest of society.

Individual labor activity means citizens' socially useful activity in the production of goods and the provision of paid services unconnected with their labor relations with state, cooperative, and other social enterprises, institutions, and organizations and unconnected with citizens and with labor relations within kolkhozes.

The state encourages citizens engaged in individual labor activity to enter in contractual relations with state, cooperative, and other social enterprises, institutions, and organizations and to form cooperatives, voluntary societies, and partnerships [tovarishchestvo] in accordance with the legislatively prescribed procedure.

Individual labor activity involving hired labor, which aims at deriving unearned income, or which harms other social interests is not permitted.

Article 2. /Legislation on individual labor activity./

Relations connected with citizens' performance of individual labor activity is regulated by this law and other legislative acts of the USSR and the union republics.

The effect of this law does not extend to citizens' creative activity in the sphere of science, technology, literature, and art or to the performance of paid work of an occasional nature [razovyy kharakter] or to work that is negligible in terms of its volume or in terms of labor remuneration.

Article 3. /Categories of citizens permitted to engage in individual labor activity./

Individual labor activity may be performed by citizens of full legal age who take part in social production and in time free from their main work, housewives, the disabled, pensioners, students, and others engaged in study. [student i uchashchiysya].

Other citizens not engaged in social production may also engage in such activity in the light of social needs in instances envisaged by the legislation of the USSR and the union republics.

Individual labor activity may be performed by citizens with the participation of members of their family resident with them (spouse, parents, and other members of the family or dependents who have reached the age of 16).

In the light of society's needs, local soviet ispolkoms may allow citizens possessing a high level of skill in the manufacture of rare artifacts to train other citizens who have the appropriate aptitude and vocation. The regulations on this training are confirmed by the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems with the agreement of the AUCCTU.

Article 4. /Property that may be used for the purposes of individual labor activity/

Individual labor activity is performed by citizens using raw materials, semimanufactures, tools, and other property belonging to them by the right of personal ownership or transferred to them by the client as well as property obtained under property hire contracts with enterprises, institutions, and organizations or with citizens.

Persons engaging in individual labor activity may obtain their necessary raw materials, semimanufactures, tools, and other property from the state and cooperative retail trade network and at markets and may also use the natural resources that they need for this activity while observing the established rules.

In instances and according to the procedure envisaged by the legislation of the USSR and union republics, these persons may obtain surplus and unused materials and other property from enterprises, institutions, and organizations.

Article 5. /Assistance to citizens engaged in individual labor activity/

With the aim of more fully satisfying the needs of the population of a given locality for the corresponding goods and services, local soviet ispolkoms, enterprises, institutions, and organizations may give citizens engaged in individual labor activity assistance in acquiring raw materials, semimanufactures, tools, and other property necessary for engaging in this activity and assistance in the sale of output, and according to the established procedure may lease them nonresidential premises and other property and also provide them with essential information. First and foremost this assistance is given to citizens who have concluded contracts with enterprises, institutions, and organizations as well as to citizens of reduced labor capacity or to people performing individual labor activity in remote regions or regions that are difficult to access.

The USSR Gossnab and its territorial organs and union republic councils of ministers will provide the necessary material and technical resources to citizens engaged in individual labor activity.

Credit may be provided according to the established procedure to citizens engaging in individual labor activity to acquire the necessary raw materials, semimanufactures, tools, and other property and also to obtain them by lease or hire.

Under legislation of the USSR and union republics, certain categories of citizens engaging in individual labor activity -- war and labor veterans, the disabled, the chronically sick, and others -- may be granted privileges in connection with the performance of this activity (the preferential right to the leasing of nonresidential premises, the acquisition of the necessary property on preferential terms, and so forth).

Article 6. /Permission to engage in individual labor activity/

Citizens who have expressed a desire to engage in individual labor activity must obtain the permission of the rayisplokom, gorispolkom, city rayispolkom, settlement ispolkom, and rural ispolkom in their place of permanent residence. The period of validity of the permit is determined by the corresponding soviet ispolkom but is not to exceed 5 years.

An appeal against a decision to refuse permission to engage in individual labor activity may be lodged with the ispolkom of a superior soviet, the council of ministers of an autonomous republic, or the council of ministers of a union republic which has no oblast-level division.

Krayoblispolkoms, oblispolkoms, councils of ministers of autonomous republics, and councils of ministers of union republics with no oblast-level division may determine the types of individual labor activity for which permission is not necessary. The population is to be notified of this decision.

Article 7. /The registration certificate and license/

Before engaging in individual labor activity, citizens must obtain a registration certificate or a license from the financial department of the rayispolkom, gorispolkom, or city rayispolkom.

The types of activity for which citizens may obtain licenses and the scale of the annual license payment are determined by union republic councils of ministers.

In accordance with established procedure a state duty is levied on the granting of the registration certificate the the license.

Article 8. /The obligations of citizens engaging in individual labor activity/

Citizens engaging in individual labor activity are obliged to observe the established procedure for the performance of this activity, the rights and legal interests of purchases, clients, and others, to ensure the appropriate quality of the goods being produced and services that they provide, and to observe health and fire regulations and nurms as well as other rules relating to the given form of activity.

Citizens engaging in individual labor activity from which the income is liable to taxation under the existing law are obliged to account for all the income and expenditure arising from that activity and to present an income declaration to the financial department of the rayispolkom, gorispolkom, or city rayispolkom in their place of permanent residence.

Article 9. /Taxation of the incomes of citizens engaging in individual labor activity/

Citizens engaging in individual labor activity are to pay tax on the incomes obtained from that activity in those instances and under the procedure envisaged by the USSR law. The tax rates are to be fixed in accordance with the total income received and taking the interests of society into account.

Citizens with licenses entitling them to engage in individual labor activity are exempt from the payment of income tax based on income deriving from this kind of activity.

Article 10. /Payment for license/

Payment for a license is based on the average annual income of people engaged in analogous activity at state, cooperative, and other social enterprises, institutions, or organizations or of people performing analogous work as individual labor activity without licenses and on the population's corresponding income tax rates. The amounts of the aforementioned payment are counted as income of the USSR State Budget according to the established procedure for levying income tax from the population.

II. Individual Labor Activity in the Sphere of Cottage Industries and Handicrafts.

Article 11. /Individual labor activity in the sphere of cottage industries and handicrafts/

The manufacture of articles for sale is recognized as individual labor activity in the sphere of cottage industries and handicrafts.

Cottage industry and handicraft products may be sold in accordance with the established procedure both in the place of manufacture and in other cities and rayons in accordance with the norms of civil legislation.

Artilcle 12. /Types of activity permitted in the sphere of cottage industries and handicrafts/

In the sphere of cottage industries and handicrafts the following types of manufacture are permitted:
1) clothing, footwear, headgear, and fur, sewn, and fancy goods;
2) yarns, fabrics, knitwear, and embroidery;
3) furniture and other woodwork products;
4) carpets and carpet items;
5) pottery and ceramics;
6) toys and souvenirs;
7) household utensils and garden and horticultural implements;
8) fishing tackle (excluding tackle whose use is banned);
9) articles made from wood, paper, bone, rushes, willow, straw, can, and other materials.

Other kinds of cottage industry and handicrafts are permitted so long as they are not prohibited by the USSR and union republic legislation.

Article 13. /Types of activity in the cottage industry and handicraft sphere which are prohibited/

In the cottage industry and handicrafts sphere the manufacture of the following goods are prohibited:
1) goods made from the skins of valuable fur-bearing animals obtained by hunting and subject to mandatory surrender to the state not bearing the state seal (stamp) and also from the skins of carnivorous fur-bearing animals which citizens are not allowed to keep;

2) chemical goods, perfumes, and cosmetics;
3) toxic and narcotic substances and also medicines;
4) articles made from precious metals, precious stones and amber or goods made using such materials;
5) any kinds of weapons, ammunition, explosives, and fireworks;
6) duplicating and copying equipment, punches, stamps, presses, and type.

Other types of cottage industries and handicrafts may be prohibited by USSR and union republic legislation if they contradict society's interests.

III. Individual Labor Activity in the Sphere of the Population's Consumer Services.

Article 14. /Individual labor activity in the sphere of the population's consumer services/

The provision of paid consumer services to the population are recognized as individual labor activity in the consumer services sphere.

Paid consumer services are provided in accordance with the civil law norms.

Article 15. /Types of services permitted in the consumer services sphere/

The following are permitted in the consumer services sphere;
1) the construction, repair, equipping, and provision of amenities for housing, summer houses, garages, and other construction projects;
2) services in the provision of amenities for allotments of land granted to citizens;
3) the pasturing of livestock;
4) the technical servicing and repair of private cars and other means of transport;
5) the repair of metal goods, household machines and appliances, and radio and television equipment;
6) the repair of clothing, footwear, headgear, and fur, sew, and fancy goods;
7) the repair of furniture and other woodwork products and garden and horticultural equipment;
8) the repair of carpets and carpet goods;
9) photography and other photographic work based on customers' orders;
10) hairdressing and other cosmetic services not connected with medical treatment or surgical activity;
11) stenography, typing, and bookbinding;
12) transport services for citizens by the owners of private cars and other means of transport;
13) services for the very old, the disabled, and other citizens unfit for work and living alone;
14) boarding house services for tourists, holidaymakers, and other citizens under contracts with enterprises, institutions, and organizations (accommodation, consumer services, and so forth).

Other types of services are permitted in the consumer services sphere so long as their provision is not probihited by USSR and union republic legislation.

Article 16. /Types of services in the consumer services sphere which are prohibited/

The following are prohibited in the consumer services sphere:
1) the repair and alteration of articles made from precious metals, precious stones and amber or of goods made using those materials;
2) the maintenance of gaming establishments, fairgrounds [attraktsion], bathhouses, the organization of games of chance, and the acceptance of wagers on sporting and other competitions;
3) the repair of all types of weapons.

Other types of services in the consumer services sphere may also be banned by USSR and union republic legislation if they contradict society's interests.

IV. Individual Labor Activity in the Sociocultural Sphere

Article 17. /Individual labor activity in the sociocultural sphere/

The provisions of paid sociocultural services is recognized as individual labor activity in the sociocultural sphere.

Individual labor activity associated with the teaching of certain professional skills and expertise or demanding medical, pedagogical, or other specialized knowledge may be engaged in by citizens who possess the requisite training or, in cases envisaged under the legislation of the USSR and union republics, the relevant education.

Individual labor activity in providing paid sociocultural services is to be carried out in accordance with the norms of civil and other branches of legislation.

Article 18. /Kinds of services permitted in the sociocultural sphere./

The following are permitted in the sociocultural sphere:
1) instruction in cutting out, sewing, and knitting
2) instruction in playing musical instruments and dance;
3) instruction in stenography and typing;
4) academic coaching;
5) translation of texts from foreign languages and also from the languages of the peoples of the USSR;
6) medical activity.

Other kinds of sociocultural services are also allowed, provided their provision is not forbidden under the legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Article 19. /Kinds of individual labor activity in the sociocultural sphere in which it is forbidden to engage/

Citizens are forbidden to engage in the following activities in the sociocultural sphere:
1) medical activity in certain specialties determined in accordance with USSR health legislation;

2) work on subjects and courses outside the curricula of general education schools, vocational and technical, secondary specialized, and higher educational institutions of the USSR;
3) organization of theatrical shows and entertainments [zrelishchnyye meropriyatiya].

Other kinds of individual labor activity in the sociocultural sphere can also be forbidden under the legislation of the USSR and union republics if they are contrary to the interests of society.

V. Other Kinds of Individual Labor Activity

Article 20. /Individual labor activity in the sphere of the folk art industries/

Individual labor activity in the sphere of folk art industries, that is to say, the creation of traditional folk art and applied decorative art wares for sale is to be carried out with the permission of the relevant artistic council and in observance of the requirements of Article 7 of the this law.

The state is to provide incentives to develop folk art industries.

Article 21. /Engagement in certain kinds of individual labor activity not provided for under the present law/

Relations connected with certain kinds of individual activity not provided for by the present law (the obtaining of pelts, raw fur material, and meat of game animals, the gathering of products growing wild, and so forth) are regulated by the legislation of the USSR and union republics.

VI. Monitoring of Individual Labor Activity. Liability for Breach of Legislation on Individual Labor Activity

Article 22. /Monitoring of citizens' observance of the procedure for engaging in individual labor activity/

Monitoring of citizens' individual labor activity is to be carried out by local ispolkoms.

Financial bodies and internal affairs bodies must identify citizens engaged in individual labor activity in breach of the established procdure or engaged in prohibited forms of individual labor activity.

Article 23. /Liability for breach of the legislation on individual labor activity./

Breach of the procedure for individual labor activity or engagement in individual labor activity which is subject to a special prohibition entails liability provided for under the legislation of the USSR and union republics.

Persons in breach of the procedure laid down for engagement in individual labor activity may be forbidden to engage in such activity. The decision on this is to be taken by the ispolkom that granted permission. In so doing the registration certificate or license will be revoked. An appeal against the prohibition of individual labor activity may be lodged under the procedure laid down in Article 6 of this law.

All income obtained by citizens from engagement in forbidden individual labor activity or from engagement in individual labor activity without due permission is subject to confiscation by the state as prescribed under the legislation on civil procedure.

A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.
The Kremlin, Moscow. 19 November 1986

ZIMYANIN SEES OFF NIKONOV ON VISIT TO BERLIN

LD251914 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 25 Nov 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Nikonov left Moscow for Berlin today on a working visit at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. At the airport, he was seen off by Comrade Zimyanin and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee. Comrade Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, was among those who saw him off.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS LOMONOSOV JUBILEE SESSION

AU261211 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 22 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[RATAU report: "A Great Son of the People"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] On the 275th anniversary of the birth of M.V. Lomonosov, the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, the Ukrainian Ministries of Higher and Secondary Special Education, of Culture, and of Education, and the Republic's Knowledge Society held in the October Palace of Culture in Kiev on 21 November a solemn jubilee session.

The session was presided over by V. V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Yu. N. Yelchenko, A. P. Lyashko, V. A. Sologub, and A. A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members; S. I. Gurenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Academician B. Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences; G. I. Revenko, Kiev Obkom first secretary; F. M. Rudich, chief of the Science and Education Institutions Department in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; scientists, cultural workers, and public representatives. At the session, Academician Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, delivered a report entitled "M. V. Lomonsosov as a Great Russian Scientist." [passage omitted]

READERS CONCERNED ABOUT CHERNOBYL EFFECTS

AU251440 Paris AFP in English 1424 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Moscow, Nov 25 (AFP) -- Seven months after the Chernobyl nuclear explosion, citizens in two western Soviet republics are still worried about fallout and rumours persist that the disaster was far worse than the authorities have said, Soviet press reports said Tuesday.

In an unusual step, the SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA published a selection of readers' letters, one of which asked whether it was true that a second explosion had occurred at the plant, and that the authorities had extended a 30-kilometer (18-mile) evacuation zone to 120 kilometers (75 miles).

The daily brushed aside such rumours, saying: "Gossiping tongues are worse than guns." It assured readers that farm produce was being verified "throughout the republic," during harvesting, food processing and in the shops. "It is just that in certain regions, citizens are advised not to drink milk," it said.

The republic of Belorussia enforced a number of health measures after southerly winds brought fallout from the Ukraine where the April 26 accident occurred.

Meanwhile, the Ukrainian party daily PRAVDA UKRAINY said that the authorities had opened special centres in the Kiev region that would handle queries about any health risks. Some people were asking whether it was safe to have a child now, whether cabbage could be salted before being eaten, whether one should eat only the crumb of a loaf and trim the crust, and if it was safe to burn dead leaves, it said.

UKRAINIANS APPROVE DRAFT 1987 PLAN, BUDGET

AU181102 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 12 Nov 86 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 10 November, a session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers examined the draft 1987 state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR and the draft 1987 state budget of the Ukrainian SSR. Reports were delivered by V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Gosplan chairman, and V.P. Kozeruk, Ukrainian minister of finance.

The session noted that the 1987 plan and budget had been drafted in line with the decisions of the 27th party congress and the June 1986 CPSU Central Committee plenum, the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress and the July 1986 plenum of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and that they suited the tasks set under the state plan for the economic and social development of the Ukrainian SSR in 1986-90. They have determined a package of measures to further improve the efficiency of the republic's national economy. The main attention has been paid to the consolidation and development of the positive changes that have been achieved in the economy in the current year, to the utilization of lasting growth factors in communal production, and to improvements in the latter's structure. The tasks envisaged in the drafts are based on the wide application of the achievements of scientific-technological progress and advanced experience, on switching the economy over to the new management conditions, on intensifying the economic methods of leadership, and on accelerating the process of production intensification, which will make it possible to raise labor productivity, to further reduce prime costs and at the same time to improve the quality of goods and of works, and to increase incomes.

The social purposefulness of the plan and the budget has been strengthened. Much importance has been attached to the efforts to increase the production of consumer goods and paid services to the population, and to radically improve material supplies to the entire sociocultural sphere.

The draft plan envisages the further intensification of the branches integrated in the agro-industrial complex. Particular attention has been paid to the consolidation of the material-technical base, to the wide application of intensive technologies, and to the efforts to ensure that procured agricultural produce is preserved, processed on time and well, and that food supplies to the population improve.

A great deal is to be done to restructure management and to perfect the economic mechanism in construction, to concentrate forces and resources on projects which are about to be commissioned, to hasten the reconstruction of enterprises, and to ensure that capacities and projects are put into service on schedule.

The allocations provided for in the draft 1987 state budget are sufficient to accomplish the tasks set under the draft 1987 state plan. They have been fixed to meet requirements for raising economic effectiveness.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers for the most part approved the draft 1987 plan and budget. In the adopted decision it envisaged that they would be subject to an examination at the forthcoming session of the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet.

The Ukrainian Council of Ministers requested the republic's ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms to take steps to tighten plan discipline, to strictly carry out contracted obligations, to observe schedules for construction, to intensify the policy of economizing on and of utilizing in a rational manner fuel and energy resources, raw and other materials. The need was noted to significantly raise the effectiveness of performance in the agro-industrial complex. The instruction has been given to take more pains to expand production and to improve the quality and choice of consumer goods.

As of 1 January 1987, new management conditions will be put into effect, and in connection with this the republic's ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms have been requested to further improve management in economic branches, to perfect cadres training and retraining, and to increase their part in accelerating socioeconomic development.

The attention of Ukrainian ministries, departments, oblispolkoms, and gorispolkoms has been called to the need to develop everywhere organizational work to successfully fulfill the plans, as well as socialist pledges adopted by labor collectives. The task has been set to maximally use for this purpose the achievements of scientific-technological progress, to widely apply full economic accountability and the principles of self-financing, to ensure that the work is of regular pace, to engage the existing reserves in production, and to enhance good organization and discipline at all management levels.

A.A. Titarenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and second secretary, participated in the session of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers.

A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, addressed the session.

UKRAINIAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE CRITICIZES OFFICIALS

AU191318 Kiev RADYANSKA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 14 Nov 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the organizational measures taken in the republic to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision on perfecting the party political education of leading cadres in light of the 27th CPSU Congress. It has been noted that the shortcomings dealt with in this document fully applied to the republic's party committees and the Higher Party School under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

Individual party obkoms have slackened their attention to the training of promising functionaries in higher party educational institutions, as well as to the engagement of graduates from the Academy of Social Sciences and the Higher Party School, both under the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

In the adopted decision, the Central Committee has drawn up measures to improve the system of cadre training and retraining. Measures have been approved to implement the CPSU Central Committee decision.

The Central Committee has discussed shortcomings incurred by Volyn Obkom in the efforts to restructure work among cadres in line with the requirements of the 27th CPSU Congress. In the adopted decision, the Central Committee notes that the obkom bureau has been insufficiently consistent and persistent in pursuing cadre policy that meets the present requirements. Functionaries are being appointed without the previous careful scrutiny of their businesslike and political qualities, publicity and collegiality in decision making are nonexistent, and no sufficient account is being made of the opinions of the communists and basic party organizations. Many functionaries misbehave, abuse their official status, are arrogant, and inattentive to people. A real reserve of cadres is practically nonexistent. The plan worked out by the obkom for long-term work among cadres is too general, does not take future prospects into account, and does not steer toward the consolidation of decisive sectors. As a result of the serious shortcomings in the work performed in the oblast among cadres and of the insufficient exactingness to them, many vital problems concerning production intensification and the development of the social sphere have been neglected.

The work carried out by the obkom bureau in selecting, distributing, and educating cadres has been found unsatisfactory. Comrade Z.S. Kovalchuk, obkom first secretary, has been reprimanded. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the obkom to radically restructure work among cadres in line with the 27th CPSU Congress decisions. Emphasis has been placed on the need to increase the responsibility of functionaries for the successful accomplishment of the tasks to hasten the oblast's socioeconomic development, and to concentrate the efforts of party committees, basic party organizations, administrative and economic organs, and labor collectives on the absolute fulfillment of the 1986 plans and socialist pledges, and of the 5-year tasks as a whole.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the situation in rural vocational and technical schools training machine operating cadres. A working plan has been approved for implementing the CPSU Central Committee decisions on this issue.

The Central Committee has discussed serious shortcomings in organizing the implementation of the decisions adopted by the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees on intensifying the struggle against book doctoring and eyewash practices. In its decision, the Central Committee notes that some ministers, department leaders, obkoms, and oblispolkoms have drawn no appropriate conclusions from the demands of the CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committees, and have failed to take resolute steps to eradicate the manifestations of eyewash and book doctoring. Instead of mobilizing labor collectives for fulfilling the plans, leaders of many enterprises and organizations deliberately resort to deceiving the state and distort accountancy. This foul practice is harmful economically, politically, and morally; it corrupts cadres, seriously hampers the restructuring of the management mechanism, and must not be tolerated any longer.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has severely called the attention of Comrades N.P. Shulgin, D.P. Galkin, I.I. Grunyanskiy, Yu. A. Bondar, V.I. Slinchenko, V.P. Stynik, P.P. Volkov, and F.D. Ploshchenko, Ukrainian ministers; as well as of Comrades A.S. Masselnikov and M.V. Grishko, respective chairmen of Kharkov and Chernigov Oblispolkoms, to the serious shortcomings existing in the organization of implementing the party and government decisions regarding the struggle against book doctoring, and has warned them that if proper order is not introduced in this respect, they will be dismissed from the posts they hold.

Ukrainian ministries and departments have been requested to take steps to reinforce departmental control cadres, to improve the organization of accountancy, to tighten control over the state of accountancy and of accountability in the national economy, and to increase the responsibility of leaders and chief accountants at enterprises and organizations for the timely presentation and truthfulness of state accountancy.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has requested the Ukrainian Central Statistical Administration, People's Control Committee, Minstry of Finance, the republic-level offices of the USSR State Bank and Construction Bank, and their local organs to more effectively exert control over the authenticity of accountability data on plan fulfillment. The republic's Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and Ministry of Justice have been requested to intensify supervision over the timely and thorough examination of cases connected with book doctoring and eyewash.

The Central Committee has examined the issue concerning the loss of the Admiral Nakhimov steamship and the measures to guarantee the safety of navigation. A working plan has been approved for implementing in the republic the decision adopted on this issue by the CPSU Central Committee on 30 October 1986.

The Central Committee has called the attention of Comrade A.P. Nochevkin, Odessa Obkom first secretary, to the serious shortcomings in the selection, distribution, and education of cadres in the Black Sea Steamship Line. Note has been taken of the decisions adopted by the obkom bureau, Odessa Gorkom, and the party committee of the Black Sea Steamship Line to expel from the party and to dismiss Comrade A.G. Tretyak, deputy chief of the Black Sea Steamship line, and V.T. Lyutyy, service chief in the steamship line, from the posts they held, and to call to account a number of other functionaries of the steamship line, the Council of Tourism and Excursions, and of party and trade union orgns for the grave shortcomings in their work.

By a decision of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, Comrade Yu. P. Datsyuk, deputy chief of the Black Sea Steamship Line for cadres, has been dismissed from the post which he held and severely punished along the party line, and Comrade V.S. Zapadnya, chairman of the republic's Council for Tourism and Excursions, has been brought to party account.

Party obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, as well as leaders and party committees of maritime steamship lines, railroads, the republic's transport ministries and departments, and tourist organizations have been requested to draw principled conclusions from the catastrophe suffered by the Admiral Nakhimov steamship and from other transport accidents, to thoroughly and self-critically analyze the situation in each transport organization, and to take exhaustive measures to tighten discipline and guarantee traffic safety.

DEPUTY PROCURATOR ON INDIVIDUAL LABOR LAW

LD250405 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 23 Nov 86

[From the "Radio Mailbag" program, discussion with Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov, USSR deputy procurator general, presented by Boris Kondratov]

[Text] [Kondratov] The subject for our discussion today is the USSR law concerning individual labor activity that was adopted at the recent session of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Obviously you are already familiar with the text of this law from the newspapers and you know that having obtained the appropriate permission, citizens are now going to be able to render to the population -- for payment, during the time they are free from their basic work -- services that cannot yet be satisfied in full by the state and cooperative retail trade and service enterprises. Making no secret of their abilities, these people will be able, for the benefit of others, to engage in sewing and carpentry, to build summer houses and repair automobiles, to carry passengers in them, to bind books, repair shoes, and prepare schoolchildren for entry into higher education establishments.

The list of services within the areas of sociocultural activities, crafts and cottage industries; and everyday services for the population that has been given in the law is a long one. However, even that is not the limit. With due consideration for local conditions; other kinds of activity can also be permitted in different parts of the country where the population's need for them is particularly acute. Aware from the press that this kind of law was being prepared, our listeners have sent in questions about individual labor activity to us in the editorial offices. Today we are going to be able to reply to some letters that I have had to hold over until this law was adopted. I have with me Viktor Vasilyevich Naydenov, USSR deputy procurator general. Viktor Vasilyevich, obviously we ought to begin by explaining how the need arose for working out the law we are going to be discussing today.

[Naydenov] I would like to say that this law has been worked out in connection with the fact that the 27th CPSU Congress raised the question of developing the production of consumer goods in every way. Our constitution -- in particular, Article 17 -- directly establishes the right of citizens to engage in individual labor activity. Taking into consideration the fact that in our country there is a large section of the population -- I am thinking of pensioners, invalids, students -- who are able to engage in individual labor activity during their free time, the task was set of drawing in these forces in order for them to be able, together with the state, to solve this important task.

[Kondratov] Especially, no doubt, when one considers the most vulnerable sectors, so to speak, of our services sphere, or the production of certain individual types of goods.

[Naydenov] Yes, what we have in mind in the first place is that individual labor activity will mainly be used by people who will engage in this activity in agriculture, in the area of providing services to the population, in areas where there are still shortages of goods of one kind or another, where there is tight supply and where the state is unable at the present stage to fill all the gaps.

[Kondratov] It would appear that this is one of those laws whose adoption has been preceded by some kind of discussion. We have seen articles in the newspapers; there have been letters to the radio from listeners in which people have put forward their own proposals dealing precisely with the regulation of individual labor activity, and in fact making their own suggestions.

[Naydenov] Yes, and they have raised the issue of the need to create a law on individual labor activity. During the preparation of this law the experience of the fraternal socialist countries and other experience was also taken into consideration.

[Kondratov] No doubt our listeners have already had an opportunity to study the text of the law, and we cannot fail to mention here the fact that the following basic principles have been incorporated at its base: the use of individual labor activity in the interests of society, which must not lead to an outflow of labor resources, obviously; second, the removal of unfounded restrictions and even the use of terms such as private operators [chastniki] in a contemptuous sense -- These, too, no doubt must disappear from our practice, as one cannot adopt a scornful attitude to someone if he wants some additional earnings; Third, the development and regulation of individual labor activity in such a way as to ensure that the incomes from this activity correspond to the personal labor that has been expended by the citizens. In other words, making sure there is no profiteering. Is that right?

[Naydenov] Yes, you are putting it quite correctly, because that is what it says in the law, that the state regulates and ensures that this activity is used in the interests of society. I would like to stress that the principle here is supplemented by the fact that there must be an increase in the extent to which people are engaged in labor that is useful to society without any outflow of labor resources from public sector production. In short, what we have in mind is that part of the population will engage in individual labor activity after it has completed its basic working time. And you have correctly drawn attention to one of the most important principles, the fact that income has to correspond to the personal labor expended and to the principle of social justice. Citizens are now given wide rights in law for this.

[Kondratov] That is to say, as I understand it, that the kind of situation in which, for example, a skilled worker working on his own who names his own price for padding a door, will now have to disappear gradually from our practice. How will these things be decided?

[Naydenov] The fact of the matter is that the law itself on individual labor activity points out that the application of this law must itself undergo another stage, the stage in which the local authorities or the relevant ministries and departments will work out documents in which all these questions will be explained; this includes the fixing of rates of all kinds and principles governing the payment of people who will engage in individual labor activity, either independently or directly, say through the formation of cooperatives or voluntary associations -- in short, everywhere that is possible and permitted under the law, having in mind just one thing, that the labor of other people cannot be used for this activity.

[Kondratov] You mean people who are not members of the family?

[Naydenov] In accordance with the law they have the right to involve members of the family in individual labor activity. What it means is that a father, say, and a mother, if they are working, then after work they can engage in individual labor activity and they can involve members of their families in this, too, their son, say, their daughter, or other people who live with them. But on no account can they involve private individuals; that is to say, they cannot permit the exploitation of other people's labor, of any kind of hired labor.

[Kondratov] Viktor Vasilyevich, without doubt this law will be received with satisfaction, if you like, by that part of the population that already engages in individual labor activity. Their activity was simply not regulated; they engaged in it illegally, so to speak. I don't know, they would offer their services to citizens in decorating apartments, in laying parquet floors, and so on. Now this is being channeled and they can engage in this activity in peace, with the proviso that they pay a certain tax to the state.

[Naydenov] In general, that is so.

[Kondratov] But alongside the category who will follow the letter of the law, clearly there will remain people who will prefer to live in the old way. What will happen as far as these people are concerned, those who engage in individual labor activity but who do not fulfill all the requirements of the labor law.

[Naydenov] Here I would like to make the following points. During the period up to the time when this law will come into operation, that is to say 1 May 1987, these questions will indeed have to be settled by the ministries and departments and the local soviets. Evidently special bureaus, say, will be created for this, or some other mechanisms and organizations, in order to ensure that all of this is under the control of the state.

You have drawn attention to the fact that citizens who will be engaged in individual labor activity will be able to form cooperatives and enter into voluntary associations and carry out work in accordance with this. Naturally, their work will be controlled, and we do have a special body that deals with this control. Besides this one cannot fail to mention the fact that a citizen who is going to engage in individual labor activity is going to get permission; on the strength of this he is going to produce certain types of goods or provide certain services. After that he is going to have to present information to the taxation bodies, in particular, about the amount he has earned during the year. And on the basis of this he will naturally have to pay a certain amount of tax. If he avoids making a correct declaration of the earnings he has had or if he distorts the figures, then on the first occasion he can be brought to account under administrative procedures taking the form of a fine. If he repeats the same thing he can also be brought to account under criminal procedures where punishments like corrective labor for up to 2 years or a fine of up to R1,000 are envisaged.

[Kondratov] As far as I understand it, Viktor Vasiliyevich, you are now talking mainly about people who have to engage in this activity under some control, of the local soviets, say. But would you not also rule out the fact that there will remain people who will, as they have done in the past, without permission go from apartment to apartment offering their services, asking exorbitant prices and not paying any taxes -- all this will go on as it did in the past. What do you think?

[Neydenov] The law itself is worded in such a way that all these people who are able to provide services - say, repairing apartments, covering doors, laying parquet floors and then varnishing them -- that these people, with the help of the local authorities, will have to be on the books of the bureau, and there it will be explained about the principles that exist governing payment for the labor that they are going to carry out.

[Kondratov] But what about those who will not want to submit to this?

[Naydenov] As far as this category of people is concerned, if they have not obtained this permission then naturally they cannot engage in this. In other words, they are breaking the law and consequently such people can be brought to account in the appropriate way.

[Kondratov] Understood. But you are talking a great deal about the importance, about the role of the local soviets in this matter. Indeed, if the local soviets approach each letter of this law in a creative way, then it seems things will go all right and these services will be brought close to the population. But it must not happen that these bureaus once again become turned into some kind of bureaucratic establishment and that customers and clients will have to go somewhere, to some organization that has fixed opening hours. Once again there will be the same kind of inconvenience that we often experience when we deal with everyday service enterprises.

[Naydenov] As far as the times at which people will be able to do this are concerned, these will be extended, because workers and office personnel who work in production can only engage in this during the time they are free from their work.

[Kondratov] Yes, and this applies to them after work.

[Naydenov] It does apply to them after work.

[Kondratov] And there is a question about the materials that will be placed at the disposal of these people engaged in individual labor activity. The law says that this, too, is a concern of the local soviets. Is that right? Well, I'm apprehensive on this score: It's well known, for example, that spare parts for motor vehicles are in short supply today even at service stations. If the service stations do not have them, I doubt that the repairman working on his own will have them, and I doubt whether the local soviet ispolkom will put its own more important things to one side in order to provide these spare parts for that repair man.

[Naydenov] You have obviously noted that during the discussion at the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet this question was raised specially. In particular it was said that the USSR State Planning Committee and the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply should think about the solution of this problem. Indeed, the law itself says that people who set up cooperatives or some kind of voluntary society and who engage in individual labor activity are able to conclude agreements even with enterprises, organizations and institutions that deal with this. Consequently these organizations must give people engaged in this same kind of activity all manner of help. You know that more building materials are now being sold, in keeping with the demands that were earlier formulated for greater quantities of building materials of different kinds to be sold in our country. Reserves have been found. And here, too, I believe the state will solve this problem, especially in view of the fact that this is what is clearly written down in the law. Otherwise these people will quite simply be unable to engage in the repair of cars, say, if they do not have the spare parts or other materials with which to do so.

[Kondratov] Viktor Vasiliyevich, you have said that the enterprises must give assistance to...

[Naydenov interrupts] To people engaged in individual labor activity.

[Kondratov] But I had the following conversation with a taxi driver, who said that if private operators are going to carry citizens, then that will be competition for us. He was afraid of that, and I doubt whether the taxi station will welcome new drivers and cars with open arms, so to speak, especially if we are talking about carrying passengers.

[Naydenov] You know, as far as competition is concerned, and in particular the thinking of your taxi driver on what competition amounts to, I do not think that there is any need to fear this now.

The thing is that we still do not have enough vehicles and taxi depots, and this is why people are raising the question of solving this problem, in particular, by means of bringing in private transportation.

[Kondratov] In my view this is a good thing, because if people feel that at such and such a workship their shoes are mended less well than they are by Ivan Ivanovich the cobbler, then they will go to Ivan Ivanovich and perhaps the workshop will reorganize its work.

[Naydenov] In my opinion it is here that we have a very great and important side of the law itself. If, say, a man engaging in boot repair work, using the right to carry out individual labor activity, if his output or repair work is carried out with high quality and if people are satisfied with it, then naturally they will go to him. And naturally the state enterprise in the services sphere that deals with these things will have to think hard and improve the quality of its work, so that they will have to have a more serious and responsible attitude to their labor and put more quality into the repair, say, of the shoes, the watches and the television sets.

[Kondratov] And I have another question. Say, for example, that we are traveling by taxi. In the event of an accident the responsibility is borne by the state in the person of the depot, the motor transportation base and so on. But suppose there's an individual driver at the wheel: What's the situation there?

[Naydenov] I understand your question. In any event the guilty parties will bear the responsibility, since all this is laid down in the law on responsibility.

[Kondratov] And the passenger will receive compensation for his loss?

[Naydenov] And naturally the passenger will receive compensation for his loss.

[Kondratov] That's if we are talking about transportation. But what if we are talking about output of poor quality goods by these people?

[Naydenov] If they turn out poor quality output, then naturally every citizen has the right to present his requirements. He will see that if, say, the output is of poor quality, then he will simply not take it. And if he does take it, then he will bring it back and will get in exchange the money he paid.

[Kondratov] So this is how I understand it, that the interests of the purchasers and those ordering services will not be reduced?

[Naydenov] Yes, they will be protected by law just as they are protected at the present time. And I think that in time these interests will be protected in an increasingly exacting fashion and that those responsible will be brought more strictly to account than they have until recently.

[Kondratov] Meaning before the adoption of this law, when all manner of workmen would come and do something for us, we really didn't know who would bear the responsibility afterward.

[Naydenov] No one was responsible, and we paid whatever we were asked to pay.

[Kondratov] Now, Viktor Vasiliyevich, if you've no objection could you give some answers to specific letters. Some of them in fact, you have already answered, Viktor Vasilyevich. I didn't read out the names and addresses of the listeners in order to save time on the program, but here are some specific letters.

A letter from Mikhail Ivanovich Kornaukh, from Moscow, he's a worker at the Likhachev motor works. He writes: If I have been repairing domestic radio equipment after work -- let me stress that -- in addition to my basic work, and if I have been doing so regularly since 1980, does this mean that they can put me into the category of plunderers of state property? Perhaps the wording isn't quite right, but at any rate he obviously has in mind being lumped together with those who are involved in getting nonlabor incomes.

[Naydenov] Yes, this is now permitted by the law on individual labor activity. After work he is able to engage in this type of work.

[Kondratov] He works at the car factory, but engages in the repair of domestic radio equipment. Isn't it possible for there to be some objections here in view of the fact that it doesn't correspond to his basic profession?

[Naydenov] I don't think it is possible, because the law itself says that it is essential to use people's experience, their qualifications and their interests. In particular Comrade Kornaukh is evidently interested in the repair of radio equipment in addition to his basic work; he is a radio amateur, and he can of course do what he wants if he has the skill and if he can carry out this work with a high standard of quality. This will be permitted.

[Kondratov] But as I understand it someone is going to check whether he really does have the skill in this field, is that so?

[Naydenov] Well, I think that the things he does will themselves be the check. If he spends such an amount of time doing it and if people have no complaints, then that means that he does have experience, he does have the knowledge with the help of which he carries out these repairs. So from the law's point of view he will be permitted to do this, as will others.

[Kondratov] Comrade Tuzhin from Voronezh, who fought in the Great Patriotic War, writes as follows: I have been an amateur photographer since childhood. My friends from the front, and indeed my neighbors, sometimes ask me to take photographs of a wedding or some other event. I comply with their requests and photograph them. They pay me according to current rates at the photo studio. It doesn't happen very often, just as the occasion arises. I believe that I am right to do this, but now I'm worried by the decree -- he's referring to the one dealing with combating nonlabor incomes -- and so I've decided to ask your advice: How can I avoid becoming a speculator? I am 67 years old and a pensioner.

[Naydenov] The law states directly that photography is a type of individual activity. Therefore having in mind the fact that he is a pensioner, certainly he can engage in photography and accordingly earn a certain sum of money. In addition, he will simply be providing a service to our population, a service that is needed.

[Kondratov] Comrade Popin, an engineer from Moscow, writes: This many-thousand strong army of private automobile owners uses state gasoline and oil. On their days off, as they say, they currently make money on the side, R25-30 as a rule. Well, in the first place it is difficult to agree with him that the entire army of private car owners uses state gasoline.

[Naydenov] It cannot be said that all people drive on state gasoline. I would simply like to observe that the USSR Procuracy is constantly dealing with this issue.

It has carried out checks in particular in Kalinin Oblast, Gorkiy Oblast, in the Armenian SSR, in the Azerbaijan SSR, and in other places, and it has placed these matters before the State Committee for the Supply of Petroleulm Products for their examination. It has taken and is taking additional measures intended to close off the channels by which the plunder of state gasoline and other materials takes place.

[Kondratov] And fears that state raw materials and goods will be used for these purposes are really a matter for the law enforcement bodies?

[Naydenov] Yes, this is up to the law enforcement bodies.

[Kondratov] In conclusion here are two letters, two questions dealing with one and the same subject. Mariya Timofeyevna Belosvetskaya from Krasnoyarsk Kray, the two of Kansk, asks whether the means derived from the sale of produce from household plots are regarded as nonlabor income. She writes that if someone works in production during th day and then in the evening grows potatoes of whatever on his plot and then sells this on the market or takes it out of the town, how is this controlled? The second question in this connection comes from Yuriy Petrovich Samoilov, who calls for a more resolute campaign against people who bring flowers from the hot south to the northern cities and who resell them there, taking advantage of shortcomings in the retail trade system.

[Neydenov] As far as the first question is concerned, I would like to say the following: If someone is working in production or in a kolkhoz or sovkhoz and if he has a household plot, then during the time he is free from work he can engage in producing, say, vegetables, fruit, or other produce, and subsequently he can sell these on the market or into the cooperative system. These are very real labor incomes. And if in a number of places people ike this have not been allowed into the market, if they have not been permitted to sell, then this has simply been a distortion of a kind to which attention was given -- and attention is currently being given to it in order to rectify things.

It is a different matter when individuals who are capable of working in production, who are physically healthy, use their household plots in order to produce single crops of different kinds. They consume cheap gas and electricity produced by the state: of course they expend a certain amount of their own labor. But the fact of the matter is that in engaging in the production of single crops -- say the flowers that have already been mentioned -- they obtain incomes that are several times greater than what they expend on this in the form of labor and resources. Here we are talking about a disparity, and in such a case we say that this can be put into the category of nonlabor income. It is different where, say, a pensioner or a housewife who does not work for valid reasons produces flowers: there is no question of nonlabor income here. Such people have engaged and can engage in selling on the market at the prices that are fixed there, and no one will be brought to account for doing so.

I would like to mention the fact that the law on individual labor activity gives a great deal of attention to questions of cooperative activity, to making the cooperative system work better, to making it operate in places where the produce and the different types of goods that it can purchase and subsequently sell at cooperative prices are made. This will naturally enable these people to save time on traveling to market, on finding the transportation for this and on people who are needed to give assistance, because it will mean that the acceptance of produce like vegetables and other items from the population -- produced either under agreements or without agreements -- will be organized locally. But all of this has to be solved by the cooperatives.

[Kondratov] Viktor Vasiliyevich, the time for our program is coming to an end. Obviously in conclusion one only has to say that this law, that the application of individual points in this law, we will be able to discuss next year; we must remember that the law comes into force in May.

[Naydenov] Yes, I would like to say that the law on individual labor activity itself is linked to the decisions of the party's Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers on combating nonlabor incomes. It is, so to speak, a continuation of the work that is being carried out.

I would just like to note that those norms that have been codified in this law, now that it has been adopted, are the law, and are not able to be changed. What we are talking about now is something else, the question of how these can be applied practically in our life, and, as I have already said, the necessary time has been set aside for this so that the competent authorities concerned can study this law and work out specific measures for putting this law into practical operation.

[Kondratov] Well, comrades, it remains only for me to thank Viktor Vasilyevich for his thorough answers.

Economist Explains Law

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[Text] Moscow, 25 Nov (TASS) -- "The law on individual labor activity, recently adopted by the Soviet parliament will regulate relations which, in many respects, have already taken shape in the Soviet Union," eminent Soviet economist Leonid Kunelskiy said in an interview with a TASS correspondent. He took a direct part in the elaboration of this document.

Individual labor under socialism is radically different from capitalist private enterprise, the economist noted. It will only extend to the services sector and the manufacture of consumer goods. The manufacture of the means of production remains in the hands of the state. The use of hired labor is excluded. And, what is most important, the state itself will regulate the development of individual production. The local bodies of authority -- the Soviets of People's Deputies --are obliged to render assistance to persons wishing to engage in personal labor activity: to supply them with uninhabited premises and help them to obtain the necessary equipment.

It is intended that most individual producers, Leonid Kunelskiy went on, will have agreements with state enterprises, which will help them to arrange the sale of production and acquire raw and other materials. Students, housewives, pensioners and other citizens who have sufficient free time will be given the opportunity to engage in individual labor.

Today there are over 100,000 people engaged in individual production in the USSR. It is expected that their number will grow significantly after the law comes into force (1 May 1987). The state, with the help of the taxation system, will stimulate the development of the production of the most essential goods. The organization of cooperatives and associations by individual workers is encouraged.

In the preparation of this law, the economist noted, wide use was made of the experience of other socialist countries. Work on improving the legislative norms which regulate this sphere of economic relations in the USSR will continue.